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Price Rs. 126/- complete.
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The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 171— BOMBAY THURSDAY JULY 21 1927 ONE ANNA

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(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH

AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
23 July	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
3 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 60(
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application.

The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Dateabout.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
28th July	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DUMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
27th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits
30th Aug.	NYANZA ..	China and Japan
	CHITRAL.	At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan
	CATHAY	At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
22nd July	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
27th July	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
3rd Aug.	KAROA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Loc passengers for Karachi can only proceed the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O Mail Steamer or through Passengers Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	22 July	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	31 ,,	13 Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Indus Maru ..	21st July	30th July
Shunko Maru ..	29th ,,	8th Aug,
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Aug,	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru..	22nd ,,	3rd Sept.

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN,"

Box No. 355

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

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For a full list of all other preparations write to :

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ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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6 Months	.. Rs.10	Rs. 12-8
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Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

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of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

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ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make.

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Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

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WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP
OF Rs. 3,000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

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MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
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AGENTS WANTED
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No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

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SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'LisStreet, Mazagon, Bombay

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per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

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Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—Two M.B.'s L.M.S.'s matriculated L.M.P.'s or plucked candidates for three hours work with the undersigned for arranging alphabetically from a compiled manuscript. Free board and lodging plus Rs. 60/ per month as allowance to the former and Rs. 30/ per month to the latter. Private practice allowed. Apply stating qualifications and age to Dr. SYED ABID HUSSAIN M.B., C/O Sadar Hospital, Arrah. E. I. Ry.
A R354

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraphy and Station Master's Courses. Railfare PAID Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A R349

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY. Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

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CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

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(Under Special Diet).

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N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. postage as. 5 extra.

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

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OVERLAND WHIPPET, the leader of light car values. Five-Seater Tourer, Sedan and Roadster models in stock. Overland and Willys-Knight Spare Parts for all models G. MCKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 64, Hughes Road; Workshops and Service Station, Sassoon Dock, Colaba.
JA 29024

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KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Just the thing for the hot weather. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills and will stand up to any amount of hard wear.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14|- each or 3 for Rs. 8|8|-

Shorts from Rs. 3|6|- each or 3 for Rs. 10|-|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

Kakomi Twills are in great demand throughout India and have yet to be equalled for quality, appearance and wear. Ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c.,

From Rs. -8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. |11|6 per yard Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

These Swabs will be found just the thing for every cleaning purpose. They wash well and are strong and durable.

One dozen for Rs. 2|3|-

Five dozen for Rs. 10|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26 "x 22".

Stout and strong, Red or Blue bordered Doosoti Dusters, wonderful value. One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3|4|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TURKISH TOWELS.

After years of rough treatment Kakomi Turkish Towels still retain that soft downy texture and even the Dhobi cannot wear them out. Have you tried them?

Prices from Rs. 14|8|- to Rs. 40|- per doz.

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You will find Kakomi Longcloth and Twill Pyjamas really excellent, they wash and wear well.

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COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Kakomi Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Doosoti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries etc. The finest in India. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

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DHOBIES soon ruin ordinary Bed Sheets, but Kakomi Bed Sheets are not at all ordinary. See how they wash and wear—there is nothing to equal them'

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L 29029

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F R277

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
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F 346

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F R353

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Tel. No. 1986

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AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT AND CO.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIRJIBHAI BEHRAMJI WARDEN, SORABJI BEHRAMJI WARDEN, JAMSHEDJI BEHRAMJI WARDEN and PESTONJI BEHRAMJI WARDEN, all of Bombay Parsee inhabitants the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Behramji Hirjibhai Warden, late of Bombay, deceased have contracted to sell to Suleman Haji Mahomed Chinoy.

FIRST:—A moiety of the property hereinafter described in the first Schedule together with a right of way over a strip of land herein after described in the second Schedule and SECONDLY the property hereinafter described in the third Schedule. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said properties or any of them either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Yusuf building, Churchgate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (partly Foras, partly free-hold and partly redeemed) containing by admeasurement seventeen hundred and sixty-two and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old Nos. 322, 84, 297, and 690, Collector's New Nos. A|12358, A 11987 and 12311, Old Survey No. Nil, and New Survey Nos. 2|2809, 2768 and 1|2766 and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2218(5), 2218(6) and 2220, Street Nos. 1214(d), 1114(c) and 1216 which premises are situate on the South side of Fergusson Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East partly by the property of Narayen Madhavrao Dange and partly by the property of Frederick Bidmead Stratton, on or towards the West by the property of Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and Pirojshaw Kavasji Bamji, on or towards the North by the said Fergusson Road and on or towards the South by the property of the said Frederick Bidmead Stratton and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors' Lessees.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

All that piece or strip of land situate at Fergusson Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring about three hundred and fifty-nine and one-ninth square yards being thirty feet in width from East to West and one hundred feet in length from North to South and bearing a portion of Collector's Old Nos. 322, 84, 297, 690. Collector's New Nos. A|12358, A|11487 and 12311 and New Survey Nos. 2|2809 and 1|2766 and bearing Municipal G Ward Nos. 2218, 2220 and Street Nos. 1214(c) and 1216 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Fatmabai and Haji Alias Ali and partly by the property of Narayan Madhavrao Dange, on or towards the West by the premises hereinbefore described in the first Schedule hereto, on or towards the North by the Fergusson Road and on or towards the South by the property of F. B. Stratton.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Foras free-hold land or ground, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and sixteen and seven-eighths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Collector's Old No. 179, Collector's New No. B|12114, Old Survey No. Nil, and New Survey Nos. 1|2813 and 1|2814 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2107(8), Street No. 1103(4), which premises are situate at Fergusson Road, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the West, North and East by the property of Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and on or towards the South by the Naranji Mills and were formerly in the possession of Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors' Lessees.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1927.

VACHHA AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys
29040

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Adapted from Jeffrey Farnol's Most Famous Novel
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PATHE CINEMA ROYAL Opera House

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ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,320

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS.
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., or outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

BANKING.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 66,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,50,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY

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on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST TWO DAYS—DON'T FAIL TO SEE
Krishna Film Co.'s Well-known Production
"Master-Stroke"
A Beautiful Page from the History of Saurashtra.
TIME AS USUAL.

DON'T FORGET THE COMING SATURDAY
Sharda's New Production
"GULZAR"
A Beautiful Arabic Social Story Full of Excitement and Actions.
A REMARKABLE LOVE STORY.

KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charni Road.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 20 th July 1927

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from their agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at rub in par, per Acre	bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1926	1927
Bkit Darah Rubber	2-3	10	683	850		18	
Crumal Rub. & Tea	17	10	730	315		20	
Ceylon Planters	42-8	10	310	714	93+	40	10
Ceylon Rubber	55	10	314	1400		100	
Clues Estates	33	10	455	1048		10*	
Cocin Rubber	50	15	370	1094		35	
Ella Tea	300	100	474	1072		5*	
Estate Co. of Uva	37	10	565	325	2512	38	
Fairlawn Estate	34	15	1091		685	20	
Frooster Estates	77-8	10	281	997		100	25
Hathwe Rubber	16	10	930	861		5*	
Honion Rubber	10-8	10	1344	397			
Horagala Rubber	50	10	390	768		120	10
Indolalay Estates	23	10	612	735		40	
Jambugande T. & Rub	17	10	730	526		20	
Jebon Rubber	22-3	10	738	1626		30	
Kalutra Company	50	10	412	1212		100	
Kalutsa Rubber	24	10	825	647		34	
Kelani Valley Rubber	35	10	494	333		40	
Langat River	32-8	10	441	1112	925+	73	
Lanka rubber	85	10	220	531		135	
Lansdone Rubber	210	50	550	817		75	
Maha Uda Estates	54	10	405		822	45	10
Matale Valley Rubber	33 8	10	670	587		15*	
Meall Mc Estates	2 -8	15	725	418	543	22	1/2
Mirishen Rubber	54	10	388	912		95	10
Naranjoo Rubber	35	10	479	365		15*	
Neuchatel Estates	52-8	15	720	2423	695	40	
North-Watern Rub.	26-8	10	413	778	414	35	
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	27 8	10	690	822	411	6*	
Rubber Growers'	42-5	10	426	634		85	10
Saffragam T. & Rub.	210	50	383	3207	379	20*	
Talgaswell Tea	60	10	232	960	195	95	
Torrington Tea	20-3	10	1240		501	17	
Udabage Tea	80	20	439	1330	150	65	
Udapolla Rubber	26-8	10	1116	730		32	1/2
Ullswater Rubber	20	10	445	375		30	
Wegan Tea	54	10	395	1185	956	65	7

Interims *Interims for 1926 + Cocoanuts

Remarks:—Market—Steady;.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0. 86

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 20.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have receivd the following quotations by special Cable-gram from thir Agents in London to-day:

Nane of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley(7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£103.10.0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 4. 5.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£ 86.0.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 9. 6
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£109. 0. 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0. 8. 9
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.13.0
Burmah Oil Co.Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 6.10.0
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£106	£100	£108. 0.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£99. 0.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£ 96.1 .0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£0.19.6
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£.0.0.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.3.3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6. 5.0
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£17.10.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£111.10.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£ 71.0.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£93. 0.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£ 61.0.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£ 102.0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£101.10.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.6.3
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3.2 .6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.17.0
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£50.0.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£5. 2.6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£ 11.0.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£ 81.0.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£4.12.6
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£195. 0.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£88.10.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£99.10.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934-48)	£100	£100	£98.0.0
War Loan 5% (1929 47)	£100	£100	£101.10.0

Remarks:—Market—Quiet.

LONDON METALS.

	London, July 19.
Copper, English Best Selected	£58.5/8
Copper Braziers	£69.1/2
Yellow Metal	£63
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£24-1/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14-1/8
Tin, English Ingots	£283.3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, July 19.
Cottonseed, Bombay.—	
Shipment sellers Jul/Aug	£8/12/6
Castorseed, Bombay.—	
Shipment sellers Jul/Aug	£16/17/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—	
Shipment quoted Jul/Aug	£18/17/6

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 20.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, have received the following quotatios by cable from their London agents.

Name	Face Value	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.		1 4 3
4½% India Loan 1950/55		91 15 0
African & Eastern Trade Copn. Ord.		1 7 0
Anglo Dutch Plants of Java.		2 3 3
Attock Oil.		1 0 0
Associated Portland Cement		0 18 4½
Bengal Iron Ord.		1 1 9
Burma Copn.		0 13 10½
British American Tobacco.		5 2 6
Courtaulds Ord.		6 13 9
Calico Printers		1 5 6
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord.		1 17 3
Anglo Persian Oil Co.		4 5 7½
English Elec. Co., Ord.		0 8 3
Fine Spinners Ord.		2 3 9
General Elec. Co. Ord.		1 9 6
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.		4 17 6
Siemens Bros.		1 5 6
Central Provinces Manganese.		5 17 6
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.		4 13 9
Malayalam Plantations Ord.		2 0 0
British Burma Pets. Ord.		0 9 0
Rubber Plantations Investment Trust.		2 0 0
Soudan Plantations.		4 5 0
Vickers Ord.		0 9 9
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin).		0 12 0
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.		5 1 6

Remarks:—
Government Securities—Firm.
General Securities.—Steady but little doing.
Oil shares.—Dull and uninteresting.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.

BOMBAY, July 18.

AMERICANS.

As a result of unfavourable weather, markets during the week have shown considerable strength and prices for New York October and January have advanced on balance some 113 and 121 points respectively.

After an uplift of rather more than half a Cent over two days following the acreage report, the action of the market was impressive, for prices were well maintained in face of favourable weather.

The latter part of the week, however, has witnessed a further important advance on general buying influenced by the reappearance of rains.

In our Circular of the 4th instant when prices were rather less than 1 1|2 Cents lower and in the opinion of some unjustifiably high, we gave preference to the constructive side of the market and laid stress on the vital importance and absolute necessity of dry warm weather during July to suppress weevil damage. In consequence of the required weather conditions having failed to materialise, we have witnessed a material advance which, we think, justifies our prognostications on that date.

We give below an extract from an article dated June 29, by a well-known authority regarding the imminent danger of the Boll-weevil:—

"There are many punctured squares in the Southern half of the Belt where the crop is farthest advanced. The first broods are hatching successfully, 'foreshadowing unusual activity in the last half of July' unless these are controlled by high temperatures since there has been comparatively little poisoning."

In the advance from round 17 Cents there has been a growing evidence of mistrust in price level, such mistrust presumably being based on comparison with last season. While comparison at the best of times is dangerous, it must definitely be misleading this season as conditions are quite dissimilar to those prevailing last season and the fallacy of comparison is well exemplified by the present market.

What might appear a forcible argument on the bear side is the prospective carry-over of 7 1|2 milions. We would, however, point out the danger in basing views on this figure. We agree that without reflection this figure might easily bias one's views, but on further consideration this figure is nothing like so impressive as at first it would appear. Our contention is this. In seasons of large outturns, the picking period must normally be spread over a longer period than in the case of a moderate outturn, which means that a portion of the crop is laid open to the vagaries of the weather. Crops of the last two seasons have been abnormally large and as the weather during the period of late picked cotton last season was unfavourable, there must presumably be a large quantity of low grade in the outturn. Also last season it is a known facts, that a considerable quantity of cotton was picked by sledding process for economic purposes which does make for good quality. We feel, therefore, that the prospective carry-over of 7 1|2 millions must contain a large quantity of untenderable cotton and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the large crops of the last two years do not contain a greater proportion of tenderable cotton that two normal sized crops. Furthermore, it is not improbable that holders of this low grade cotton have protected themselves with hedges and if such be the case the covering of these hedges may later prove a bullish factor.

A notable feature of the advance has been the disposition on the part of bull speculators to take profit, thus checking the accumulation of a heavy long speculative interest and it is not unlikely that the technical position is healthier than might be inferred by the steady rise in values.

Admitting weather will continue to be the deciding factor, we are of the opinion that circumstances have warranted the advance and prefer not to allow the price level to deter us from following the constructive side of the market, as past experiences will show that there are possibilities of still higher prices.

BOMBAY.

In face of the strength of Americans, the local market on the whole has acted very disappointingly.

The failure of prices to respond to the advance in the Home markets, we think, may be attributed to apparent lack of confidence in present levels. Nervousness was evidenced in the early part of the week following the jump in prices after the Acreage Report when there was a general tendency to take profit which offset a limited amount of fresh buying and checked any improvement. Later however, prices firmed up as a result of impressive steadiness in Americans, but today rates have again given way on general long liquidation and absence of any significant support.

There has been a fairly good offtake for Old Crop, but so far New Crops have attracted little or no interest.

Tenders have fallen off considerably and we do not anticipate any depression from this source.

The monsoon during the week has been active; excessive rains have fallen in districts in the Berars and Central Provinces, where fine weather would be beneficial.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, July 19.
Interest Day to Day Loan	4-1/8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans	3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4.11/32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/2 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, July 19.
T T Berlin on London	20.41
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12
T T Brussels on London	34.93
T T Madrid on London	28.45
T T Milan on London	89.39
T T Borne on London	225.22
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	163.80

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 19.	
July	9.54	+.12
August	9.60	+.14
September	9.68	+.12
October	9.73	+.12
November	9.76	+.12
December	9.82	+.12
January	9.88	+.12
February	9.90	+.12
March	9.94	+.12
April	9.96	+.12
May	10.00	+.13
June	10.01	+.13
July	10.02	+.13
Middling Spot	9.74	.04

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

Liverpool, July 19.

Barletta Ruso. per 63 lb.—
Shipment sellers Jul/Aug 52/6
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Value Jul/Aug 53/3
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment sellers Jul/Aug 54/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Shipment sellers Jul-Aug 54/

LONDON RUBBER.

	Liverpool, July 19.
Smoked sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	1/4-3/4 Buyers
Smoked sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	1/4.7/8 Sellers
Pale Crepe lb. Spot	1/4-3/4 Buyers
Pal Crepe lb. Spot	1/4-7/8 Sellers

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

	Liverpool, July 19.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—	
July/Sept per cwt	14/9
Oct/Dec per cwt	14/10.1/2
Jan/Mar per cwt	15/1.1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—	
Oct/Dec per cwt	15/0-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
Oct/Dec per cwt	15/1

COFFEE.

	New York, July 19.
Coffee, Fair Rio,, (No. 7, quality) Spot	14-5/16

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, July 19.	
October	18.52	+.33
December	18.77	+.31
January	18.85	+.30
March	19.04	+.36
May	19.20	+.30
Middling Spot	18.35	+.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, July 19.	
July	18.02	+.40
October	18.39	+.37
Middling Spot	18.05	+.35

NEW YORK.

New York, July 19.

New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	17.96
October	18.49
January	18,80
New York. Noon Call.	
July	17.95
October	18.43
January	18.78
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
July	
October	Unreceived.
January	

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, July 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5.000
Day's Exports to the Continent	32,000

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 19.
Scinde, Good	7.85
Scinde, Fully Good	8.05
Scinde, Fine	8.25
Bengal, Good	7.85
Bengal, Fully Good	8.05
Bengal, Fine	8.25
Oomra, Good	8.25
Oomra, Fully Good	8.50
Oomra, Fine	8.75
Broach, Good	8.30
Broach, Fully Good	8.60
Broach, Fine	8.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 19.	
July	18.30	+.21
August	18.90	+.21
September	18.93	+.21
October	13.07	+.18
November	18.92	+.18
December	18.86	+.17
January	18.80	+.17
February	18.78	+.17
March	18.75	+.17
April	18.75	+.17
May	18.75	+.17
June	18.75	+.17
July	18.75	+.17
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	19.35	—.05

SALES.

	Liverpool, July 19. Bales.
Sale at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

LONDON SILVER.

	London, July 19.
Silver—Market quiet but uncertain.	
Spot	26-3/16
Forward	26.1/8

LONDON GOLD.

	London, July 19.
Bar Gold Fine, per oz.	£4/4/10.3/4

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Advanced on short covering. Wall Street ing. Range 39 points. Futures 30 to 36 points higher.

LOCAL:—Commission Houses bought. Some profit taking. Strong Liverpool. Closed steady.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

BOMBAY, July 20.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

N.Y. October: Highest 18.68 (1-22 p.m.) lowest 18.29 (at the opening).

Shorts Covering: Wall Street buying.

Liverpool: Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt. Temperatures abnormally high. Western belt. (2) Much less for sale. Trade fixing call sales. Tone of market good.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Think advance has gone far enough, later depending upon Bollweevil damage. Market discounting crop 14-3|4 millions.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Market advanced on bollweevil reports."

The following private estimate to hand: E. A. Pierce and Co. 75.0 per cent.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 19th inst. as under:—

"Weather continues unsettled. Bullish weevil report increasing confidence in higher prices."

Liverpool the 19th inst.:—

'Special Government report weevil big emergence especially Texas Lousiana average increase entire belt 7 per cent."

AMERICAN:

Yesterday the New York futures market opened steady at a rise of 9 points. Prices improved on shorts covering and Wall Street operators buying. Towards the close the market was quiet. Futures closed 30 to 36 points higher. Spot Cotton improved 30 points to 18.35c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and closed 40 to 37 points higher. Spot cotton prices improved 35 points to 18.05c.

The Liverpool futures market opened very steady at a rise of 7 points and closed firm on less pressure of sale and shorts covering. The closing tone of the market was good at a rise of 12 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 4 points to 9.74d. per lb. Demand for ready cotton shows signs of falling as the actual sales were 6,000 bales.

Yesterday's recovery in the prices of American cotton was chiefly due to reports of bollweevil inducing short covering and speculative buying. Messrs. E. A. Pierce and Co. estimate the condition of the crop 75 per cent. against 75.5 per cent. on the 29th ultimo. Unusual spread of weevils is constantly drawing the attention of the operators and encourages bullish operations with a full confidence in higher prices. In the absence of the Government Bureau reports, farmers are not inclined to sell which results into scarcity of contracts. At the moment the markets are fully under the control of the bulls who appear to have definitely made up their minds to push up the prices until hedge selling starts in volume.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 20.

Following a rise of 30 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 366 for Apl/May Broach delivery. Commission houses were buyers and prices improved to Rs. 368/4. At this level there was some profit taking by jobbers and operators and prices ruled easy. Later on prices registered a sharp advance on strong Liverpool opening prices and the local market closed at 4 p.m. firm as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	353/8	358	353/8	358
Apl/May	366	372	366	372
Oomra				
July	347	352	347	352
Dec/Jan	352	356	352	356
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	319	322	319	322

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 20.

Liverpool opened 21points higher. Later cables showed it 17 points higher. The local market opened firm and despite jobbers buying closed steady on Japanese and operators selling.

Broach				
July/Apl	355	355	354	354
Apl/May	373	373/4	371	371
Oomra				
July	351	351	350/8	350/8
Dec/Jan	355	355	354	354
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	322	322	321	321

TENDERS.

Bombay, July 20.

	To-day	Total
F. G. M. G. Broach	800	10,800
Fine M. G. Oomra	700	3.300

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 20.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
July	230.80+3.10
October	239.00+3.10
January	242.50+2.40

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

STRONG ON JOINT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Bombay, July 20.

Yesterday the London Silver Market closed 3/16d. higher for spot and 1/8d. higher for forward. Market was quiet and steady. India and China bought. Big business was done. New York silver market closed 57 1/4 cents. Shanghai Exchange was quoted at 2/7. Yesterday towards the close, reports were received from Calcutta that the Joint Committee has decided to keep 95 crores silver currency as against 70 crores recommended. It it also recommended that this should be reduced gradually so that the end of seven years the Silver Currency will be about 50 crores. This news caused a sharp buying with a rapid rise in the prices. Late at night Ashad was done at Rs. 60/2 and Shravan at Rs. 60/4. This morning the market opened steady and declined to Rs. 60/1 on realising. At the decline there was heavy short covering by sellers of options and prices touched another high level when Shravan was done at Rs. 60/9. At this level the advance was checked by heavy long liquidation and prices declined and ruled steady. The close at 6 p.m. was as under:—

Ready Rs. 59/13/0.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Ashad	60/2	60/7	59/13	59/13
Shravan	60/4	60/9	59/15	59/15
Bhadrwa	60/3	60/8	59/14	59/15

Double options Premiums:—

Shravan	1 2 0
Bhadrva	1 12 0

Shanghai Exchange—opening 2.7.
Closing 2-6 7/8

GOLD.

Bombay, July 20.

The market was quiet but steady and closed as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Bar	21	8	3
Shravan	21	8	0
Bhadrva	21	8	0
Central Bank	21	11	0
Chartered Bank	21	11	0
National Bank	21	10	9
Sovereigns ready	13	8	0
Sovereigns forward	13	8	3

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 20.

B. C. RATE--
Bank's selling T T 1|5 25|32.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 13|16.
LONDON--
Bank's selling T T 1|5 13|16 to 27|32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1|5 29|32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P Rs. 126.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 137 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175 3|4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1|2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1|2.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.92.
London—Rome Liras 89.30.
London—Berlin Marks 20.44 3/4.
Tone of Exchange.—Dull and quiet market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 20.

3 Months 4-11|32 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2-3|4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—In better supply.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

CURRENCY DEPT ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 15th instant:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1.74.69.67
In India—	
Silver coin	1,00,49,26
Gold coin and bullion	29,76,09
Silver bullion under coinage	8,99,05
In England—	
Gold coin and bullion	Nil.
Silver bullion	Nil.
In His Majesty's Dominions—	
Gold coin and bullion	Nil.
In transit between India, England and His Majesty's Dominions—	
Gold coin and bullion	Nil.
Silver bullion	Nil.
Securities purchase price—	
In India	35,45.27
In England	Nil

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 20.

The produce market is quiet but steady with a moderate business. Closing quotations were as under:—

Linseed Sept	11	0	9
Linseed May	11	2	3
Wheat Sept	7	14	0
Wheat May	7	14	0

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 20.

Castorseed September delivery opening Rs. 47/3, lowest Rs. 47/6, closing Rs. 47/9.

Cottonseed January delivery opening Rs. 4/5/6, closing Rs. 4/5/9.

Groundnut Seeds July delivery, opening Rs. 58/12, closing Rs. 58/12.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery, openning Rs. 54/7, lowest Rs. 54/6, closing Rs. 54/8.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 20.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon, the 19th instant:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,028
Linseed	2,031
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	208
Gingellyseeds	210
Poppyseed	273
Groundnuts	1,702
Castorseed	2,950
Rice	3,160
Myrabollams	464
Cottonseed	2,281
Mowraseed	213
Gram	751
Joowar	1,079
Bajree	2,547
	Tons.
Coal	445

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

(Special for the "Chronicle")

Muktsar (Punjab), July 18

Wheat Bhadon	4 11 0
Wheat Asuj	4 13 0
Gram Asuj	4 1 3
Barley Asuj	3 6 6
Rapeseed Bhadon	7 14 0
Cottonseed Bhadon	4 2 6

PRESENT LOCAL RATE.

Wheat	4 8 0 to 4 13 0
Gram	3 12 0 to 3 14 0
Barley	3 2 6
Rapeseed	7 12 0 to 7 14 0
Cottonseed	3 15 0
Rapeseed oil	19 8 0

Market Arrival.—

Wheat	800 mds.
Gram	600 mds.
Barley	200 mds.
Rapeseed	100 mds.

Remarks.—Clouds are spreading all over the sky. and the market steady.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Bombay, July 19.

Week ending 15th July 1927.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	73	19,047	16,100
Receipts at U.S. Ports	34	12,920	9,752
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA:			
To Great Britain	5	2,568	2,263
To Continent	41	6,438	4,355
To Japan, Canada etc.	3	1,994	1,449
Total	49	11,000	8,067
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	199	17,656	14,681
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	61	2,988	3,008
VISIBLE SUPPLY:			
Stocks at American Ports		1,089	574
Stocks at American Interior Towns		410	916
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		2,193	1,069
Total		3,692	2,559
Last week		3,815	2,697
Difference on week		—123	—138
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,372	942
U.S.A. Mills consumption for June		663	519
U.S.A. Mills consumption for season		6,634	5,991
U.S.A. Mills stocks		1,608	1,268

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 20.

Ready Prices have improved by about an Anna or two per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward market has also ruled steady by evidencing a rise of about a pence per cwt. in Java Sugar Prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/13 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. "Nizam" Sh. 14/6 per cwt. F B-H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 14/8 1/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/3 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F:—
July/Aug/Sept Sh. 15/3 per cwt. F B H.
Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F B H.
Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/9 per cwt. F. B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15 per cwt.
Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/12. per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

RETURN OF CONFIDENCE TATA STEELS

MILL SHARES VERY STEADY.

Bombay, July 20.

MILL SHARES:—

Better prices for raw Cotton, resulted in a steady support to Cotton Mill shares which improved in early trading. At the advance there was some profit taking and the market closed firm.

TATA IRONS:—

The statement issued by the Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., yesterday returned Confidence in present values and prices steadied on mild bull support.

SECURITIES—

The Securities market ruled steady on better enquiry and prices improved about 3 as. in 3-1|2 per cent. Government Paper than yesterday's lowest. There was better enquiry for New loan and the discount is said to be one anna.—The closing tone was a shade steadier.

REPLIES TO ENQUIRIES

Investor—It is advisable to hold Scindia Steam, Punjab Cement, and Bundi Cement. Tata Iron shares second pref. strongly recommend buying, Ordinary advisable to buy around Rs. 45. Deffd. best to liquidate about Rs. 165. Rest of your holdings are worth liquidating as prices are high enough or less prospect for further improvement.

J. V. K.—(Satara)—Do not look for rise in Bank shares enquired by you. Likely to rule steady. Recommend buying B. Dyeing and Century as well as Vishnu Cotton. Trams are a good investment.

M. G. P.—As for fluke advice, Bombay telephone shares are likely to rise when new message system becomes operative.

B. M. S.—Tata Construction shares expect dividend about Rs. 41. New loan looks like going at a further discount. Good to buy below Rs. 93.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150 Pd.) 10 p.c. 81.
Barodd (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 88-1|2.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1|2.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 29|10.
Eastern (£10-5 Pd.) 8 p.c. 82.
Imperial (500) 16 p.c. 1,405.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 347/8.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3-15/16.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 1, 26/8.
Central India Mining (10[s] 226.
Indian Cement (250) 180.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 610.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 177 1/2.
Punjab Cement O. (10) 7-1|2.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpurs (10) 7, 51-3|4.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 870.
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 102 xd
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1|4 p.cv 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1|2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 81.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107-1|2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-|2 p.c. 707-1|2.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 78-1|2.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 842 8.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 960.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) 4-1|2 146-1|4.
Bombay Trasway P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 50.
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (1,000) 30,1.070.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 997-1/2.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 557/8.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 860.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 1,025.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-1|2 200 xd.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 250.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 600.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 536.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmerabad Advance (100) Rs. 10, 407/8.
Apollo (50) nil, 6.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 347-1|2.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 936 1/4.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15, 538.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 480.
Centuries (100) 20, 426/4/0.
Crescent (100) 2. 215.
Colaba Mills (100) 6, 142/8.
Dawn (250) 85, 710.
David (500) 300.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Re 1 1-16.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 152-1|2.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 15.
Fazulbhoy Mills (250) 25, 928 3/4.
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 30 3/4.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 132-8.
Indore Malwa (100) 383 3/4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11, 240.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 80.
Kasturchand (500) 30.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 1,250.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,400.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 123-12.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 4-7-1|2.
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 126-1|4.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 92-1|2.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,[illegible]00.
New Great Mills (100) 317/8.
New City Mills (100) 120.
Pabaney Mills (250) 245.
Pearls Mills (250) 6, 586.1/4.
Phoenip (100) 10. 397/8.
Simplex (100) 187/8.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1|2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 70.
Sholapur (1,000) 200. 8,800.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 27-1|2
Swadeshi Mills (100) 16, 520.
Swan Mills (100) 160.
Tata Mills (100), 95.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 33.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,825.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c 575.

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 20.

3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77|9.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 95.
4 per cent Loan due 1960 70 Rs. 89|4
5 per cent, 1935 (taxable) Rs. 102|8.
5 per cent. 1929-47 (taxable) Rs. 10|6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103|8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1955 Rs. 108|6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100|10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105|6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107|14.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 113.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock, Ashdown (100) Rs. nil 275.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 3, 40 nom.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) Rs. 10 658/12.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up) Rs. 4, Rs. 192-1/2 premium.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) nil, 207-1/2.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 245.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 86.
British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 6-9, 6 3-16.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1|2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 10-1|2.
Empire of India Life (500-100) Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,200.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15 175.
McKenzie (10) 25, 350.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Re. 1, 24-1|4.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 700.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 15-10/16.
Tata Construction (50) 4, 50.
Tata Iron Pref. (1st) 150, 6 p.c. 143.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 7-1/2, 87-1/4
Tata Iron (O.) (75) 48.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 140.
Telephone Co. (50) 40/12.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 19.

Demand Bills 485.12

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 20.

Bengal	Dec/Jan			322
Broach	Apl/May			372
Broach	July/Aug			357
Oomra	Dec/Jan			356
Oomra	July/Aug			352
Bengal	338	332	325	317
S./P.	334	328	321	313
Rajputana	338	332	325	317
Broach	371	367	361	356
S./D.	378	374	368	362
P./A.	381	374	367	361
K./V.	369	366	361	356
Dholera	363	360	355	350
Kalajin	369	365	360	355
Surat	429	425	421	
Navsari	439	435	431	
Oomra No. 3	360	356	352	346
C. P. No. 1	372	368	364	358
C. P. No. 2.	366	362	358	352
Khandesh	356	352	348	342
Muthia	353	349	345	339
Comptah			390	386 382

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 20

	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine M. G.	318/20
" Fine	313/15 Nov.+25Dec.+16
" F. G.	" 305/8
Sind-Punjab Fine	" 312/15
" F. G.	" 305/7
Wardha-Hingt Fine M. G.	318 0
Nagpur	358-60Nov.+34/Dec+22/3
Yeotmal	" 355-58
Arvi	355-58Nov+25/6De+14 5
Amraoti	350-52
K amgaon-Akola	350/52Nov+19Dec+9
Mulkapur	" 348-50
Khandesh	345/48Nov.+11Dec.+1
Muthia Fine	340/43Nov.— Dec.—4/5
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	" 345-48
Purna Average	" 340/42
Parbhani/Sailu	" " 338/40
Indore/Ujjain	" " 343/45
Burwah Sanavad	" 343/45
Broach Fine M.G.,	358/60
F.G.,	345/48
Westerns Good MG	343-45
" HG.	"
Cambodia Fine M G	380/90
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G	355/68
Compta F.G.M.G.	361/68
Dholera	..
Kanvi/Viramgam	..

DAILY COTTON STATISTIC.

(MESSRS. BEUE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 20
Since 1st. September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	141	3,13,786	2,90,806
Central India	460	3,03,046	3,74,583
Barsi and Nagar		2,01,767	2,22,365
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68,809	74,051
Berar	147	5,68,997	4,74,290
Central Provinces		2,27,778	2,45,732
Total Oomras..	748	16,84,183	16,81,827
Dholera		2,02,617	2,79,539
N.W. Provinces ..		58124	129648
Rajputana ..	184	58,672	1,10,379
Sind-Punjab ..	131	1,16,595	2,93,397
Broach	3	2,37,963	3,12,040
Coompta & Dharwar	101	1,32488	1,4494
Westerns-Northerns	411	68,862	98,806
Cocoanada ..		407	2 684
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	77	37,834	60,153
Persian	4	4,556	4,483
American.. ..		356,722	17257
Egyptian and African		84,372	76,942
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,347
Total	1,659	30,43,117	32,15,450

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 14th July

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,011	3,69,028	5,18,801
Japan & China	3259	14,43,640	17,08,755
Coast Ports ..		23,510	22,604
Up-country by Rail		1,45,281	96,012
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		7,375	82,305
Total	4270	19,88,834	24,28,377

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 20.

100	Currimbhai Mill	Bhilwara	325
100	Do.	Kekri	348
200	Toyomankwa	Kalajin	348
100	E. D. Sassoon	Belanganj	372
100	Do.	Sedbal	365
200	Japan T & Co.	Broach	363
200	Do.	Sailu	350
200	Do.	Berar	355
100	Do.	C. P. No. 1	361
200	Ralli Bros.	Broach	364
100	R. D. Tata	Kalajin	350
200	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Indore	350
100	Do.	Amraoti	356
100	S. Joharmal	Indore	348

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League Football: Staffs vs. R.A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—2nd Dn. —Police vs. Colaba United, Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Prof. Horrwitz's lecture on "Main Currents of Ancient Indian Thought," 172, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 22.

The s.s. "Razmak" with English mails of 7th instant due at 6 a.m.

Harwood League Football: G. I. P. vs. R. A. M. C., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 22.

Dr. Parker's lecture on "Openings for Research in English," University Building, South Wing, 6 p.m.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, total attendance of different nationalities in June last was 870, males being 730 and 140 females.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Members desirous of contesting the elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee should enroll their names as members of our Congress Committee on or before the 9th August, 1927.

CHARITY ORGANISATION.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Prof. P. A. Wadia, will deliver a lecture on "Charity Organization."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

S.S. "Clan Chattan" arrived in London on the morning of the 18th instant.

S.S. "Clan MacKellar" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 16th.

S.S. "Clan Macbean" left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

RESEARCH IN ENGLISH.

Under the auspices of the School of Economics and Sociology, Dr. E. Parker of Elphinstone College will deliver a lecture on "Openings for Research in English" at the University South Wing, First Floor), on Friday, (22nd instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture is open to the public.

VICTORIA GARDENS ZOO.

(1) One four-horned Antilope (Tetracerous Quadricornis) by Mr. Raghunath Sbhanji Partke; (2) One small Indian Civet (Viverienla Malaccensis) by Mrs. G.H. Wilson; (3) One Tawny Eagle (Aquila Vindhiana) by Mr. Charles McCann of the Bombay Natural History Society.

DR COUSINS ON "UNIVERSITY OF FUTURE."

Under the auspices of the Theosophical Society Dr. James H. Cousins will deliver a public lecture to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) on "The University of the Future" at the Bombay University Convocation Hall, (near Rajabai Tower) Fort, when Prof. Ramchandra Mahadeo Joshi will preside. The meeting is open to all. The first four rows are reserved.

PROF. HORRWITZ'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Prof. Ernest P. Horrwitz America, who has been invited by the University of Bombay to give a series of lectures on Philology, will deliver this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.) a pubic lecture on "The main currents of Ancient Indian Thought" at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Streeet, 142, Hornby Road, Fort. Revd. Fr. Dr. R. Zimmermann, S.J., Ph.D. will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 12-30 am. the following day.

O. S. K.'s steamer "Shunko Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 18th and is due to arrive here via Colombo in the morning of 30th July.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Genoa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 18th instant, and is due to arrive here on Friday Noon the 22nd.

S.S. "Rangoon Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 18th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 16th August.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 19.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£114-1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£917/8
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6.1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£86.3/4
Conversion Loan	£76-1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£60.3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£70.3/4
Consols	£54-5/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£93.1/4

SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

SOLDIER KILLED BY HIS OWN RIFLE.

DANGERS OF STREAM FORDING.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 20.

A shooting accident in which a British soldier lost his life occurred about noon on Sunday near the village Koduk Kar, about six miles from Sasvad. It appears that Sergeant-Major White stationed at the Purandhar Sanatorium, had gone out after a black buck on Sunday last. He was accompanied by Pte. Watson of the Second Wiltshire Regiment. Sergeant-Major White took with him his a 405 Winchester Rifle which Pte. Watson sometimes used to carry when not in use. The party did not meet with success and after a long tramp were returning to Purandhar. They had to cross a stream about 15 ft. wide. Sgt.-Major White was looking for a proper place to ford it Pte. Watson noticed a stone in the middle of the stream that looked to be the shallowest part of the nullah. He had the rifle in his right hand and he was holding it by the muzzle, thinking he could cross by jumping on to the stone. Mr. Watson made a jump and landed on the stone to find that it was very shaky. Mr. Watson was about to throw the rifle into the brook, but Sergt.-Major White shouted out not to do so. However, Pte Watson threw the rifle which immediately went off. The bullet struck Watson in the abdomen passing through his body. He was falling back into the water when Major White rushed up in time to support him in spite of all the efforts Mr. Watson died in a quarter of an hour.

"A TRIP TO HELL,"

ARYA SAMAJIST AT THE BACK."

MORE EVIDENCE IN "VARTMAN." CASE.

LAHORE, July 20.

Mr. Justice Broadway and Mr. Justice Skemp resumed the hearing of the "Risla-i-Vartman" case at the Punjab High Court to-day.

Nizam-ud-Din witness for the prosecution, cross-examined by Mr. Bhagat Ram Puri, Counsel for the defendant, stated that he read the article, "Trip to Hell," probably in the beginning of June and a poster came to Amritsar. He noticed great excitement among the Muslim masses, the sort of excitement which he had never noticed before. It appeared that the Muslims were in their excitement, ready to die, if necessary, and ready perhaps to kill the writer and publisher of the article in question and the Arya Samaj Party. The context of the article, witness further said, was known to the general public at the end of June. He then informed the District Magistrate about the state of affairs.

Witness could not name any Muslim paper which had any discussion o this article at the end of May. He received all the Islamic papers that were published in Amritsar in Vernacular and English. He did not know any meeting held prior to 6th June last, for the purpose of discussing or condemning the article.

"NOT HIS HABIT."

Proceeding, Nizam-ud-Din, stated that he never attended the meeting held at Quardin Mosque as it was not his habit. By reading the article, he did not feel hatred for the Hindu community as a whole but the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Maha Sabha. He had no personal knowledge whether any Arya Samaj organisation was at the back of the production of the article "Trip to Hell". But the names of Arya Samaj and Shuddhi were prominently found on the title page of the magazine. Witness did not object to Sangathan and Shuddhi. He objected only to the manner in which they were carried out. He related two instances in which Shuddhi was either carried out forcibly or in an improper manner.

Ali Bux, another witness for the prosecution, stated that he read the article in question on the 1st June.

Abbas Ullah, in reply to cross-examination, stated that the warrant on the basis of which he searched the house of Gyan Chand, accused, was returned back to the Police Department. The warrant was issued by the District Magistrate. He did not remember the date of the warrant. But it related to this case.

Habibulla, cross-examined by Mr. Ram Lal, stated that Ram Narain (second accused) was in service and occasionally wrote an article in the "Vartman". Witness never saw him doing any work in the "Vartman" office and he did not know whether he was a manager.

Muhmmad Yakub, stated in reply to the cross-examination of Mr. Ram Lal that the term "Insar-al-Islam" meant helpers of Islam. He never saw any non-Hindu being converted to Hinduism. Witness met Devi Sharma of Katra Jamal Shah, Amritsar. He said to him that "Satya Dharam" was not being published for the reason that "Vartman" had been started.

Maulvi Daud Gaznavi, cross-examined, stated that he was present at the meeting in Khara Din Masjid when three resolutions were passed.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

HEARING AFTER LUNCH.

At the resumed hearing of the "Risala Vartman" case before Messrs. Justices Broadway and Skemp after lunch, Maulvi Daud Gaznavi was cross-examined. He declared that he believed that the Arya Samaj was at the back of it, because in the first week, Dr. Gokal Narang who opposed the article was going to discuss the matter in the Hindu Sabha, but on receiving a wire from the editor of "Vartman" that they should not take any action till they have heard from him.

Sir Abdul Aziz, being cross-examined by Mr. Ramlal, stated that there were about 25 translators and examiners in his branch and the majority of them are Mahomedans. The papers, when translated by his subordinates, must pass through his hands before they were sent to Government.

"ABSOLUTELY FALSE."

Witness affirmed it was absolutely false that he had any contract with the "Muslim Outlook" and moreover the "Muslim Outlook" had attacked witness personally. "It was also absolutely false that meetings regarding 'Rangila Rasul' case were held in my house."

The case was adjourned till to-morrow. —Free Press.

CAUSES OF COMMERCIALISED VICE

IGNORANCE POVERTY & UNEMPLOYMENT

MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE ON VIGILANCE WORK.

Miss I. Dickinson, a well-known worker in the cause of Vigilance Work in Bombay, gave an interesting discourse on Vigilance Work at a meeting held at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Wednesday evening. Mr. M. J. Antia presided.

Miss Dickinson traced at the outset the cause of the evil of commercialised vice in the society that was harming it as a cancer in the mouth.' She said prostitution was eating into the very vitals of society. Thousands of innocent men and women who had no intentions of leading an immoral life at all, fell victims either to the evil designs of others or to the temptations of the world. Bare education, unemployment, poverty, drink and drugs were, according to her, the cause of this increasing commercialised vice.

NEED OF SEXUAL EDUCATION.

Dwelling upon the need of imparting sexual education to young men and women, the lecturer said that if men were taught to preserve the manhood and women to protect their purity by making known to them the dangers of leading an evil life much good would be done to the society and the country.

Referring to prostitution in Bombay, Miss Dickinson said that mostly innocent and little girls were seduced to the evil life by tempting offers of increased income and those innocent creatures rather than suffer poverty and hunger, preferred a life of shame not knowing the consequences of such a life.

REMEDY TO KILL PROSTITUTION.

To fight the evil of prostitution, therefore, it was essential to solve the problem of unemployment as well as imparting liberal education. She said workers in the cause of vigilance were needed in large numbers. A greater evil was that of clandestine prostitution which she said was equally prevalent in India. The existence of castes and creeds among Indians was the cause of this. Owing to the moral code of each sect ill-suited and ill-advised marriages were taking place and this led to clandestine prostitution. The lecturer also agreed clandestine prostitution was largely prevalent in Europe although they were not bound within the narrow scope of the different communities.

Concluding, the lecturer said that society as a whole should fight this evil by concerted and united action.

Replying to a question, Miss Dickinson said that there were about 50 declared European prostitutes in Bombay, but there were many more clandestine ones.

The Chairman in winding up the proceedings of the evening's meeting, said that the problem of commercialised vice in India was not identical with that of the West. The Vigilance Work in Bombay, though done very creditably, was not developed to the extent it required to be done. Mr. Antia suggested the formation of communal committees for rescue work as he thought that such committees could discharge their work more efficiently and effectively among the fallen sisters of their own communities. The Chairman declared that clandestine prostitution in Bombay was on the increase and Turkish baths and massage rooms in the City were nothing but brothels supporting clandestine prostitution. Concluding, the Chairman appealed for volunteers in the cause of rescue work.

With a vote of thanks for the speaker and the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

MAZAGAON SCHOOL PREMISES AGAIN.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE DECIDE TO VACATE.

The Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation were confronted with a thorny question when they met in a Special Meeting on Wednesday evening. It arose out of the report of the New Schools and Rent Control sub-Committee on the premises of the Dadar Kumbharwada Marathi Girls' School. The report contained a letter from Dr. M. C. Javle corroborating his statement made before the Committee and the Corporation previously that building occupied the Schools Committee for their school belonged to Mrs. Javle.

In another letter Dr. Javle said:—said:—

"As I am a member of a joint Hindu family the declaration in question is a sufficient documentary proof of the property occupied by the Municipal Dadar Khumbarwada Marathi Girls' School at present, being my wife's absolute property. This property stands entirely on a dicerent footing from the other properties with which I am concerned as a Member of a joint Hindu family, since they all stand in the joint names of my brother and myself. The fact thau my wife is assessed for the income accruing from this property proves that she is enjoying income thereof and my declaration made before the Income Tax Officer establishes her right to the property. Since the management is done by me, my name has been joined with that of my wife. No title deed is necessary in this case as my declaration as a Member of a joint Hindu family is quite sufficient to establish my wife's title to the property."

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, when this matter came before the Committee, moved to refer it to the Municipal Solicitors for their opinion whether Dr. Javle had legally transferred the property against the name of Mrs. Javle.

Professor Rao seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment that the question be referred to a sub-Committee requesting them to report within a fortnight as to whether the property in question belonged to Dr. Javle, his wife or both.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconded the amendment, and Mr. Motiwalla having withdrawn his proposition, Mr. Boman Behram's amendment was agreed to as a proposition.

The next question of interest was in regard to the premises Mr. Mulla Abdul Tyeb Shaikh Abdul Hussein recently engaged for the Mazagaon group of schools.

The Mahomedan residents of the Mazagaon locality sent an application stating that the new premises was very inconvenient for their children to attend and praying to select a more convenient site and centre.

Dr. M. C. Javle said that the building in question was very insanitary. There were not sufficient privies, no water connection and the water supplied to the school children for drinking purpose was very filthy. He, therefore, moved that the school be removed to some other premises in another locality or Mr. Boman Behram's premises be engaged for the purpose.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla pointed out that the Municipal Corporation's resolution was mandatory as it was clearly stated therein that it was undesirable to occupy buildings belonging to the Members of the Schools Committee or the councillors.

Mr. Boman Behram said the resolution was in no way mandatory and if circumstances arose the Schools Committee might hire buildings belonging to the members of the Schools Committee.

As all the other members in a chorus repudiated this interpretation and emphasized that the resolution of the Corporation was mandatory which they were bound to respect. Dr. Javle modified his proposition deleting the name of the Mr. Boman Behram and stating that the school be removed to some other locality.

Mr. Kanji K. Master warned the Committee to vacate the building at once as the number of attendance was falling off.

Several other members who had visited the building then said that there were no railings, no protectors to the railing, window glases were broken which brought rain water in the rooms, and had only two privies for 300 children besides no water connection which gave offensive smell in the privies.

It was ultimately resolved to vacate the school by the end of next month and to find out a suitable building in the course of the following week.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

B. B. R. A. BEAT BOMBAY GYM.

In their match against the B. B. R. A. yesterday the Bombay Gym. put up a very disappointing show and it was not surprising they lost by 3 goals to one. The gunners are a much improved side and it is a dangerous practice to experiment with a team when pitted against them and it was in this respect that the Gym. erred. Terry their reliable full-back had to appear in the unusual role of centre-half and it was only after two goals had been scored against the Gym. that he reverted to his old place.

B. B. R. A.	3 goals.
BOMBAY GYM.	1 goal.

B. B. R. A.—Lynn; Gabriel and Lindsay; Henderson, Bowen and Morrison; Kelly, Long, Muller, Corr and McHale.

BOMBAY GYM.—Cummings, Whitehead and Underdown; Irvine, Terry and Hoseason, Thow, Hudson, Donald, Bradley and Innes.

"4716 patients were treated in the Tibbi College Hospital, Delhi, during the month of June 1927."

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY CITY.

SEVEN CASES IN TWO DAYS

DISCUSSION IN STANDING COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola presiding.

Referring to the Analytical and Bacteriological Reports made by the Municipal Analyst, Mr. P. J. Murzban asked the Commissioner if it was true that chlorination plant had anything to do with cholera prevalent in the City.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was not the fact that cholera was due to chlorination plant or chlorination of water. He made that statement without the least hesitation though he admitted that during the past two days seven cases of cholera had occurred. He, however, assured the Committee that there was no cause for apprehension as all the necessary precautions were taken.

Dr. R. M. Mistry expressed his satisfaction that the mortality return for the week ending 16th July showed that there were only two cases of cholera.

The Commissioner said there was a slight increase in the cases of cholera during the past two days. On one day there were three cases and on the other there were four.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai said these stray cases should not cause panic.

Commissioner:—Still we cannot shut our eyes to the fact.

PARKING OF CARS

POLICE WARNING OF PROSECUTION

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay has issued the following for public information:—

In future owners or drivers of cars who park their cars immediately at the junction of important cross roads are likely to be prosecuted for causing obstruction. Cars so parked cannot but add to the congestion at busy junctions and are often a danger indirectly to pedestrians and other users of the road.

KURLA MILL WORKERS' STRIKE.

SEQUEL TO IMPOSITION OF FINE.

1,000 workers of the Carding and Spinning Departments of the Swadeshi Spinning Mill of Kurla struck work on Wednesday as a protest against the mill authorities' imposing a fine of Re. 1 each on the workers who absented themselves from work on Monday.

Everything is quiet and the police is in charge of the mill area.

KING FERDINAND DEAD

COUNCIL OF REGENCY TAKES CHAREG

LONDON, July 20.

Bucharest.—King Ferdinand is dead. The Council of Regency has entered on its functions.—Reuter.

Ferdinand I was born in 1865 and was the nephew of the late King Carol, whom he succeeded on October 11, 1914. He was married in 1893, to Princes Marie, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and Carol (now known as Carol Carraiman) was born to them in 1893. Carol's son Michael born in 1921, was created heir-apparent on Dec. 31, 1925, on the former renouncing his right to the succession. King Ferdinand had been ailing for some time.)

"BRITISH AND BEST" SLOGAN AT OLYMPIA.

LONDON, July 19.

"British and best" was the slogan suggested by the Duke of York when he visited the advertising exhibition at Olympia, where although it was only the second day remarkable business had already been done in sales orders. For instance one woman from overseas had ordered fifteen replicas of a house for her ranch. Mr. Amery, speaking at the opening of the advertising Convention at Olympia, believed that it would be memorable for its effects on the development of Imperial trade.—Reuter's Special.

EAST YORKS TO REMAIN IN CHINA.

LONDON, July 19.

Peking.—The East Yorks who were to have been transferred to India in November, have received orders to-day to remain in North China for another year. —Reuter.

M. L. A. RESIGNS.?

MADRAS, July 20.

It is understood that Dr. E. M. Macphial (now in Britain) representative of the Madras European Constituency in the Legislative Assembly, has resigned his membership of the Assembly.—Free Press.

Men and Matters.

When lawyers put leading questions they are rebuked promptly by judges. If they are not the other side generally does not lag behind in drawing the judge's attention to the fact that they should be.

* * * * * *

But you can evidently put leading questions in letters. That champion of Law and Order, the Noble Lord who guides the destinies of India to the entire satisfaction of the British Die-Hards and their friends here, does it unashamedly and unreservedly in a letter of his to the Simla Olympians.

* * * * * *

In regard to the assault by a European on an Indian servant in Spence's Hotel, Madras, which Mr. Shaw M. P. witnessed during his visit there, Lord Birkenhead, so his Deputy the Noble Earl informed Mr. Wardlaw Milne in the Commons, had written a letter to the Government of India "asking whether the particulars furnished in the House of Commons were sufficient to enable them after a considerable lapse of time to obtain information in the case".

* * * * *

What a convenient reminder this—about the considerable lapse of time! the reply from Simla now is bound to be that they cannot obtain sufficient information. It was all you know, so long ago.

* * * * *

The "friends of India" in England who are anxions that no "unwise measures" should be taken in India—such as the bestowal of Self-Government for example—are ever vigilant and active.

* * * * *

They have established a new League—which will work in India and save her from peril. There is "Bank Account", we are told, behind the New League. So what does matter if it has no man support?

* * * * * *

Scene: Village cricket-ground in England.

Impatient bowler (appealing for l.b.w.): "'Ow's that? 'Ow's that?"

Ancient Umpire: "Now, now, don't 'ee hurry Oi, just 'ee give Oi time to think."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the Hindu Academy, has given Rs. 1,000 for a course of not less than three lectures on the social and economic life of India during the middle ages.

Kunwar Jagdish Prasad has been appointed Chief Secretary to the U. P Government vice Mr. G. B. Lambert and Mr. Panna Lal has been appointed Education and Industries Secretary.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal opened the new building of the Central Co-operative Bank on Monday and left for Barisal in the evening.

A Calcutta message of 18th instant says:—"Sir Alexander Murray, Governor of Imperial Bank, is entertaining the members of the Reserve Bank Committee at Bengal Club at lunch.

Sir Rajendranath Mukherjee is giving dinner in honour of Sir Basil Blackett on 20th instant.

OPEN LETTER TO BIKANER

BIKANER, July 20.

A Correspondent from Bikaner wires on July 20:—

The recent publication in Hindi of an Open Letter to the Maharaja of Bikaner, published in Bombay by Sjt. Vajayasingh Mohta, has caused considerable sensation here and it is rumoured that the authorities are thinking of proscribing the pamphlet containing the letter. People are being asked not to read the pamphlet and those who are distributing the same are being threatened with prosecution.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 20.
Previous Closing Rate	18.85
To-day's Opening Rate	19.00
Difference	+.15
To-day's Closing Rate	18.81
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL.

	July 20.
Previous Closing Rate	9.88
To-day's Opening Rate	10.09
Difference	+.21
To-day's Closing Rate	10.03
Difference	+.15

Broach Apl/May Expectation	368 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, July 20.
Silver Ready	26 4 0
Difference	0 1 0 higher.
Silver Forward	26 4 0
Difference	0 2 0 higher.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

WEBER AND SEELANDER, Helmstedt, Germany,
one of the best manufacturers of Soap Making machinery are being represented in India now. Those who intend to start Soap Factory or wish to extend their factory are requested to send complete details, the amount they wish to invest and the quantity of soap either toilet or bar soap which they wish to produce, to their Sole Representative in India.

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA,
10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
7

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

THE PIONEER WITH TRADITIONS OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF 27 YEARS WHICH ARE NOT CONFINED TO A SINGLE EXAMINATION OR SUBJECT.

IN THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE (London) Examination (1927) for **INSURANCE EXPERTS** (A.C.I.I.) the College, in its very first attempt stood first all round in England in competition with centres in London, Liverpool, Birmingham and Manchester.

In the Courses for **BANK OFFICERS** (C.A.I.B.) and **COMPANY SECRETARIES** (F.I.S.A.), it is the only Indian Institute whose students have passed.

In **LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE** last results (1926), our students passed in as many as seven subjects, securing the largest number of honours, whereas others passed in Book-Keeping and Law only. During prior years, London Chamber Gold Medal, Rothschild prize etc., were secured.

In G.D.A. in 1927 and 1926, the only honour and first place in India (1926) was secured. This being an over-crowded and over-worked Course, should be tacked in, if taken, with one of the above Courses with unlimited field.

Apply for Prospectus: 82-84, Esplanade Road, (Next to National Bank of India), Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, JULY, 21, 1927.

A FALSE CRY.

In order to make their present favoured position in this country doubly sure the British vested interests in India have raised a false cry on the eve of the appointment of the Statutory Commission. At a specially convened meeting of the East Indian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce Sir Stephen Demetriadi raised the bogey that unless "those whose interests were bound up with India's welfare" were on their guard "unwise measures" would be taken in India which would do "irreparable damage" not only to India but to Great Britain. Colonel Crawford, the Secretary of the European Association in India, and Mr. Chartres, its President, emphasised the need for safeguarding the interests of those who "had a stake in the country" and Mr. Allen, the Leather-goods King of Cawnpore, assured all those at the London meeting who had assembled to save India from the calamity of "unwise measures" that a Progressive League was to be formed in most of the Indian Provinces "supported by prominent Indians." Funds for this egregious body, which will conduct propaganda on behalf of the vested foreign interests in this country, have been, Mr. Allen said, "promised by a prominent Hindu, perhaps the wealthiest in the country." It will be interesting to know who this Hindu millionaire is who is so dense as not to see through the motives which inspire men like Sir Michael O'Dwyer and others to bless the idea of starting the League. Every civilized country is ready to accord a legitimate measure of protection to capital, whether indigenous or foreign, which is engaged in its Industrial and Commercial development. India is ready to do so. But what the Indian people refuse to tolerate is the claim of the British vested interests in this country for favoured treatment at the hands of the authorities at the expense of the interests of Indian capitalists and manufacturers. As the Indian mercantile community has always justly complained, the economic and financial policy of the Government of India is regulated by the unjust demands of the British vested interests in this country. The currency must be manipulated for their sake, the railways administered for their advantage, Indian shipping companies denied the right of even coastal trading being reserved for them because the foreigners, the kith and kin of the British rulers of the country, may suffer. And now comes the establishment of the League which will work with the object of securing a further period of undisturbed iniquitous privileges to the British trading interests here. It is a tragedy for this country that Indians should be found ready to associate themselves with such a body.

THE COUNCIL SESSION.

The Bombay Legislative Council began its Poona session on Monday with a heavy agenda. Important Government measures are tabled for discussion and in regard to the first one which the Minister for Local Self-Government introduced on Tuesday, the one which seeks to amend the Local Boards Act of 1923, he evidenced such an anxiety for rushing it through that non-official members evidently had no option but to register their protest by showering upon the Government a rain of amendments. Many of them contained valuable suggestions, which the Government would have done well to take into serious consideration, as for example, the suggestion contained in the amendment moved by Mr. Jairamdas that a representative nominated by the District School Board from amongst its own members should have the right of being present at the meetings of the Board when matters affecting primary education were concerned and that he should take part in the deliberations regarding them with the Board's consent. The amendment was summarily rejected by the Government bloc and its brigade of hangers-on. So was Mr. Munshi's timely and very appropriate proposal to adjourn the discussion till the next day so that members interested in the changes in the Local Boards Act the new Bill seeks to introduce might have an opportunity of coming to an understanding with the Minister.

But this was not to be. The suggestion was rejected, thanks to the mechanical majority the Government have now secured. Valuable time was wasted on Tuesday afternoon in acrimonious discussion and in ineffectual protest on the part of non-officials against the Government's inexplicable anxiety to rush the measure through. Government fully deserved the rebuke administered to them by the President when he remarked that the non-official side of the House "was entitled to put in amendments as had been done that afternoon, when members of the Government moved successive readings of bills one after another at one sitting." The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain has not made matters easy for himself by rushing through a piece of legislation in regard to which has evoked a considerable amount of interest particularly amongst the mofussil members. The Minister for Local Self-Government will not, we presume, have the hardihood of declaring that the Local Boards Act 1923 even with the varnish of revision he wishes to apply to it is such a model of unambiguous phraseology that discussion on the various changes to be introduced into it is futile and meaningless. The right thing would have been for him to accept Mr. Pahalajani's suggestion earlier in the day for referring the bill to a Select Committee. The Government threw out the amendment and had to thank themselves only for bringing a hornet's nest about their ears and a well merited rebuke from the President.

Perhaps the Indian section of our Bombay Dyarchy was in ill temper on Tuesday. It was very inconvenient for them to be catechized by Mr. R. G. Pradhan, the Pundit in constitutional lore from Nasik, in regard to the question of joint responsibility in the administration of Transferred Departments. He cornered them all the more effectively by reminding the Senior Minister of a previous declaration of his that responsible Government was dependent upon joint responsibility. In making his sorry confession that Ministers had not accepted the principle of joint responsibility Sir Ghulam Hussain could take resort only to the totally irrelevant argument that they could not accept it because no single group or party could compose a majority in the Council. This is completely shelving the issue raised by rigid devotion to Dyarchy. Sir Ghulam Hussain and his Indian colleagues know very well by this time that it is inherent in the very nature of that hybrid humbug of Dyarchy not to tolerate the principle of joint responsibility. No collective responsibility is possible unless real democracy operates in the legislatures, and so long as there exists a Government bloc, a set of men who owe their presence in the Council not to choice of electorates but to the fiat of officialdom, no democratic Government is thinkable. Every Minister, every limb of the Dyarchy, has responsibility towards this bloc. On its votes he continues to live. Unless it disappears, unless Dyarchy is done away with it is futile to talk of joint responsibility

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

We return to the consideration of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute because we are anxious that this rare institution should be speedily developed into a model technological institute. There is one more point in the Principal's letter to us published on Saturday last, which calls for a few remarks. Referring to our criticism that the plant for the extraction of oil from oil seeds advertised in the Institute's Calendar year after year is not being worked, he says that the Institute has two plants, the larger one of which "had not been used for some years before the Institute removed from Byculla and has not been installed at Matunga." He thus admits that a plant which was formerly considered necessary to be used is not now used. He adds, however, that a smaller plant is now in use and "is sufficient for purposes of laboratory demonstration," as the Institute does not profess "to demonstrate these technical operations on a commercial scale." It is for the Board of Management to decide, but not without careful scrutiny, whether the small plant is an effective substitute for the larger one once in use. The test, however, should be not whether the plant makes the theory of oil extraction merely intelligible to the students but whether it enables the students, after their full course, to manipulate or take charge of the necessarily large plant in a factory. Meanwhile we would like to know from the City Improvement Trust how far it is responsible for the unconscionably long delay in permitting the Institute to install the boiler and the steam power plant. We would also like to know who is responsible for the construction of the building in which the weaving plant is installed and which the Principal says is already "unsafe," though it is only four years old.

The scale of salaries of the subordinate staff of the Institute calls for more than a passing comment. We note that the Institute has advertised for an instructor capable of lecturing to the 1st and 2nd session students and also of assisting in workshop practice on a starting salary of Rs. 100, the general scale for such "assistant" instructors being Rs. 100-10-150. We submit the starting salary and the general scale are too low to attract the right type of persons to this premier technical institute in these days of high cost of living. It might have been a tolerable scale fifteen years ago but it is not so now. Let it be remembered that the Institute is not a high school but has the status of a technical college inasmuch as the minimum standard of admission to the Institute is according to the latest report, "rather higher than that of the Matriculation." Besides, it being a professional institution it is necessary to impart to the students a pretty high standard of instruction both theoretical and practical to enable them to get decent means of livelihood in face of the present keen competition. In these circumstances the instructors, whether they are called professors or not, should be men of good academic career having a fair amount of practical factory experience. But is it possible to attract such men to the Institute with a starting salary of Rs. 100 in a city like Bombay, where house rent alone swallows up more than a third of that salary? Besides, there should be some correspondence between the highest salary paid in the Institute and the lowest for similar or nearly similar work. The Principal, who is a European, gets Rs. 1,000 as Principal and Rs. 600 as Secretary of the Institute. Formerly he used to get Rs. 150 as house rent, but now he is given a spacious bungalow close to the Institute. But the former allowance of Rs. 150 has been changed into motor allowance! And the Board has recently sanctioned free first class passage to England and back to the Principal and the European Heads of Departments. If the funds of the Institute are such as to justify such generous expenditure at one end, can they not give some relief to the assistant lecturers and demonstrators at the other end? In the interests of technical education in Bombay we appeal to the Board of the Institute to do justice to their subordinate staff.

THE PROSTITUTE PROBLEM.

(By M. M. Banaji.)

If your walls be too narrow,
And you cannot see far;
Knock a hole in the ceiling,
And gaze at the star.

The deliberations of the landlord Corporation the other day on the above question terminated in one more attempt on their part in wonderful camouflage. Who is there that does not fight shy of intellectual problems in these days of our civic downfall? The members after going through the usual bill of fare of mutual flings and recriminations cooly transferred the burden of serious cogitation and reflection on to the devoted shoulders of the Law and Procedure Commttee. The civic fathers evidently thought that prostitutes are a recent creation of Satan to torment and torture them and that if it came to that they would raise quite a new loan td secure a necromancer who could sweep out the Satan's creation by a mere whiff. Superannuated civic wisdom blinded by self-interest and prejudice entirely lost sight of the fact that we are living in a matter of fact material world, and not in Elysium and that go where we may stern materialism looks us straight in the face.

IN A MAZE.

If comrade 'Sak' were on the spot he would point the finger of scorn not at the poor, half-witted, unkempt and ignorant devils who run after the unfortunate victims of Pathans and 'Mavali' procurers, but at the landlord and the capitalist who are not all free from the destructive weakness of the human flesh. The Corporation as it were willingly and intentionally lost themselves in a maze.

Taking competitive capitalist Society as it is, it is no a question of race or religion, and higher morals of one nation or community and lower of another. It is purely a question of the degree of development of Capitalism, luxury and ignorance and spirit of emulation and acquisition. The poor Indians run after the darkish, the rich ones after the fair slaves of the Western clime imported into our midst by the human devils who carry on a thriving traffic in immorality.

You may condemn a European country on account of its higher capitalist development as "immoral", and you can then take some Indian Zamindar and he will put into shade and shame all Europe as regards "immorality." It is all a matter of capitalistic relativity. What makes for social immorality or sexual depravity? Within individuals there must first develop acquisitiveness and a spirit of acquiring by hook or crook and the more the merrier. There must come in the spirit of competitiveness, to have one more than your neighbour has, to have to-day something finer than what you had yesterday,—each one thus trying to go better than another. Then must come in economic factors. Some men must have far more money than another person needs for himself and his family. Some women have much less than their daily wants require. Their acquisitiveness may demand a higher and higher limit of "daily wants."

OPERATION OF FOUR FACTORS.

Take these four factors, toss an active, agile young human society into it, and see how you can exterpate what is called, "Social Immorality." Men will buy and women will sell themselves or others will sell them. Climate, race or culture will be all defied. If you try to cure these incurable economic combination by religious dogmas and preachings, you will only add hypocrisy. Try to introduce severe State Laws and you will make Society full of new artifices

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NOTES OF THE DAY

France's Peril.

The stock of the Poincare Government in France has gone down considerably owing to the successful hoax played upon them by the Royalists and a recent cable indicates that they are trying hard to appease those Nationalist elements in the country which have a sympathy for the patriotic fervour animating the Royalists though not for their cause. These elements are determined to wage a merciless war on the Communists and the Poincare Government by arresting again the Communist leaders, "provisionally released" some time ago wish to placate the parties of the Right M. Poincare loses no opportunity of pleasing them by his speeches against Germany and Dr. Stresemann was compelled to ask M. Poincare in his Reichstag speech in which he emphasized the peaceful foreign policy of Germany whether he wanted the Ruher policy or the Locarno policy to continue. The fact is that just at present M. Briand is looked upon by the French Chauvinists as an ineffectual supporter of French prestige abroad and his Locarno sentiments are being ridiculed. Here lies France's peril because unless there prevails in that country the wish to promote peace the Stresemann-Briand policy will find it impossible to take firm root. France will suffer the most in Europe if Locarno fails. She will find herself completely in the grip of the Militarists.

Jaundiced Views.

The "Pioneer" cannot help giving vent to its chagrin and resentment at the prospect of Mr. V. J. Patel's having been able to give a shrewd hit to those who offer lip sympathy to Indian industrial aspirations. In his Glasgow speech he made it abundantly clear how saddling India with a "Navy" of the kind she does not want, while her ambition of having a mercantile marine of her own remains unrealised, was putting the cart before the horse. He instanced the case of the Trade Facilities Committee in London refusing to help Indian shipping companies as an obstacle to "Anglo-Indian co-operation." The "Pioneer" condescends to observe that Mr. Patel was "quite right" in pressing for more assistance for Indian industries under the Trade Facilities Committee but considers it "unfortunate" that he gave at Glasgow "so jaundiced a view of India's marine adventures." It trots out the old and hackneyed argument of caste restrictions preventing Indians from taking to sea service. The reader can judge now whose is the jaundiced view, of the "Pioneer's" or of Mr. Patel's.

Toddy is Liquor.

At its meeting on Tuesday, the Improvement Board took a sober view of the question of locating toddy shops on Trust property and luckily none dared to accept Mr. Tairsee's challenge to those who thought toddy was not an intoxicant to demonstrate its harmlessness. The Board's decision has established two points, that toddy is to be treated in the same way as any other kind of liquor and that, whenever a fresh permission of the Trust is sought for opening a new or re-opening an old shop, that permission is to be refused. After this, it should be impossible for the Trust Committee or for anybody else to circumvent the Board's resolution. We are glad the Board has taken a firm attitude in the matter, else they would have provided Government with a good handle to be used against prohibitionists. It is a gross fallacy to argue, as Mr. Dumasia did, that here and there a liquor shop may be allowed out of mercy for the poor owner of a shop. The right way is to consider the hundreds of homes being ruined by that one shop.

A Sensible Decision.

The Improvements Board has decided to pay fees to its Committee members in contravention of its own previous resolution passed only in March last. We are not disposed to twit the Board with its inconsistency. If it is stulifying, as some members of the Board think, to be inconsistent, it is more stultifying to persist in an error even when it is noted. All things considered, the present decision of the Board is sensible, if only because it will to some extent prevent public service from being the monopoly of the rich. It will also secure better attendance at the Committee meetings and the present complaints of meetings being frequently adjourned for want of a quorum will be a thing of the past. However, we respect the feelings of those who may have conscientious objections to receive any payment for ther services. We trust it will be made possible for such persons to forego their remuneration if they so desire.

When There Is No Will.

We commented the other day upon the anxiety of the Karachi Port Trust to keep their higher appointments a preserve for Englishmen. In the case we quoted the post was given to an Englishman although Indians of better technical qualifications were available and had applied for it. From the reply given by the General Member during the present Council session to an interpellation of Mr. Balooch regarding the process of Indianisation in the Karachi Port Trust it appears that the preserve continues still intact in spite of the assurances of sympathy from Government and their promise to look into the matter when in an earlier Council session Shaikh Haji Abdullah Haroon had tackled them on the subject. Sir Cowasji Jehangir now informs Mr. Balooch that out of posts carrying salaries over Rs. 500, 23 are held by European while only 2 are held by Indians. Four such posts fell vacant after May 1925. One of them went to a European but three still remain unfilled and the Government of Bombay should have assured Mr. Balooch that they would urge the Trust to give them to Indians. But they did not.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SETTLEMENTS BILL.

A HALTING MEASURE

(BY SETH JAMNADAS M.L.A.)

It is gratifying to note that in response to the demand of public opinion in this province the Central Provinces Government has, under orders received from the Government of India, decided to introduce the Central Provinces Settlements Bill, the object of which, according to the Bill, is to define the main principles on which land revenue is assessed in Central Provinces. It will be noticed that the Bill as decided to be introduced is just the same as the one introduced in the Legislative Council on 5th March 1923 and subsequently withdrawn by the Government. At this stage, while the Bill is yet to be formally introduced in the Council, it will be out of place to comment on the various provisions of the Bill. Nevertheless, those aware of the opinions expressed on the Bill as introduced in 1923 know how unsatisfactory, halting and far short of the wishes and expectations of the people this Bill will prove to be if embodied into law. The provisions of the present Bill are in addition to those contained in Chapters VI, VII and VII of the Land Revenue Act, while the instructions for guidance of Settlement Officers will be issued under Section 62 of the Land Revenue Act and the Tenancy Act.

A WIDE SWEEP.

The present Bill aims at regulating only the term of Settlement, the division of area under Settlement into homogeneous groups, the fixation of rents and valuation of home-farms, the limits of enhancement of rent, the defining of Malguzari assets, the assessment of land revenue of Mahals and of Malik-Makbuza plots and survey numbers used for agricultural purposes or purposes subservient to agriculture. It will at once be seen that the question of settlements embraces not only the points covered in the Settlements Bill but also those given in the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts and the instructions issued under S. 62 of the Land Revenue Act from time to time as mentioned above As such, it will be considered highly expedient and desirable both by the officia and non-official public opinion of the province that all the processes, substantive or procedural, relating to settlements, irrespective of the fact whether they are to be found in the Acts or Rules other than the Settlements Bill are taken into consideration by the Legislature and embodied in the proposed enactment or necessary Acts amending those Acts are passed simultaneously. In fact, the underlying object of the recommendations of the Joint Parliament Committee was to bring by clear statutes all processes of revision of Land Revenue Assessment under closer regulation and this obviously cannot effectively be achieved unless the Legislature proceeds in the way indicated above.

THE LEGISLATURE'S DUTY

In acting up to the recommendations of the said Committee, the Government, it is hoped, will either introduce necessary Bills on the lines indicated or permit the non-official members of the Council to do so. I have no doubt that when in the ensuing session of the Legislative Council the Bill is formally introduced by the Government the members will consider this important aspect of the Bill. However the suggestion may be taken, it is indisputable that the various provisions in connection with settlements contained or embodied in whichsoever Act or Acts they may be should be such as to meet with the long cherished hopes and wishes of the people on the one hand and the desire of such an high authority as the British Parliament on the other. Again, looking to the past history

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FIRST MINISTERIAL DEFEAT.

LEVY OF LOCAL BOARD CESS.

TALUKDARI LANDS TO BE REDUCED TO ORDINARY LEVEL.

MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT BILL NOT TO BE TAKEN UP.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 20.

The whole of Wednesday was taken up by the Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act 1923, and yet the Bill could not even pass its second reading. The mistake committed by the Minister for Local Self-Government in not sending the Bill to the Select Committee had very unsatisfactory results on the Bill. Throughout the proceedings of the day amendments after amendments were moved by the non-official members on almost every clause of the Bill and much of the valuable time of the House was lost in many a rambling pointless discussion.

Mong the amendments lost was one important amendment moved by Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram. That amendment suggested that the report of the auditor on each Local Board should be published in all the daily newspapers within the area instead of in a single newspaper selected by the Board as proposed in clause 11 of the Bill. Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram was right in arguing that the publication of the report in a single paper would give very little publicity to the working of Local Board. There are still graver implications in the clause. The clause lays down that "the Board shall publish the report and the audit notes in a local newspaper." This phraseology justifies the presumption that the report will be published as an advertisement for which the Local Board shall have to incur very heavy expenditure. The question of favouritism has also to be reckoned with. Mr. Jairamdas's amendment was unfortunately lost when put to vote.

The point on which the popular parties scored a well-merited success was the amendment of Mr. Vamanrao Mukadam in connection with cause 12 of the Bill.

To put in a nut-shell the amendment was that the talukdari lands be reduced to the level of ordinary lands for the purposes of the levying of Local Board cess. Hitherto the Talukdars have been enjoying a preferential treatment. They have to pay cess only on the 60 per cent of the assessment value of the lands, while the poor cultivators have to pay cess on full cent per cent of the assessment value. This is a long-standing injustice and Mr. Mukadam's amendment seeks to remedy it.

Nearly a dozen members representing all shades of political opinions spoke in support of the amendment. The whole of Gujerat was unanimous in running down the Talukdars as the preferential treatment to Talukdars' lands particularly affects that province alone. The opinion was so strong in favour of the amendment that the Government benches had to yield and consequently the amendment was carried.

The shafts of the opposition were then directed against clause 13 of the Bill which empowers the Presidents and Chief Officers to take disciplinary action against the shafts of the Local Boards. An amendment was moved to restrict the summary powers to the Presidents alone and not to extend them even to Chief Officers. The supporters of the amendment wanted the administrative powers of the Local Bodies to be centralized in the office of the Presidents.

The discussion on the point was still going on when the House rose for the day.

The Leader of the House has definitely stated that the the Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act will not be taken up during this session. The House will proceed to-morrow with the Improvement Trust Bill.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

On Wednesday again the Bombay Legislative Council proceeded with the consideration of Government Bills. Several questions of public importance were asked and answered at question time. Mr. N. A. Bechar asked the Government to supply figures concerning the income and expenditure of Sind from 1920 to 1926.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta in reply stated that for the year 1920-1921 the provincial revenues amounted to a crore and 35 lakhs, and the total expenditure was over two crores. For the year 1924-1925 the revenues amounted to 180 lakhs while the expenditure came in the neighbourhood of four crores. On an average the expenditure was twice the revenues.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

To a query of Mr. V. N. Jog asking the expenditure of the Industries Department, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai replied that in 1918 the annual expenditure of the Department was Rs. 73,000. It steadily went on increasing and in the year 1922 it was Rs. 2,39,000. From the year 1924 the expenditure went on decreasing and during the preceding year it was only Rs. 99,000. The Department of Industries was retrenched in 1924, and some of its activities were transferred to other Departments. It was reorganized in 1925 in accordance with the wishes of the Legislative Council and placed in charge of an Indian Director. The Minister further informed the House that owing to the retirement of Mr. F. E. Bharucha, the ex-Director of the Industries, the Department had been placed temporarily in charge of the Collector of Bombay. Government had appointed a Committee to consider the future development of the Department.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji asked the Government to state how many new liquor and toddy shops were opened in D, E, F and G Wards of the Bombay City.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan stated that during the year 1924-1925 there was no increase in the number of country spirit shops. On the contrary, there was a decrease in the number of toddy shops.

Mr. Hamil and Khan Bahadur Dastur, the members nominated in connection with the Act to amend the Law relating to the University of Bombay were duly sworn in.

LOCAL BOARDS AMENDMENT BILL.

The Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act was then taken up for discussion. There was a large controversy on clause 6 of the Bill that shifts the responsibility on to the shoulders of Local Bodies of taking measures necessary for the prevention of danger in a factory, workshop or work-place, or any building or place in which steam or other mechanical or electrical power is used and to which the provisions of the Indian Factories Act 1911 are not applicable. This was an amendment to the original Act.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande of Satara moved an amendment that the first part of clause 6 be deleted.

"MICHIEVOUS PRINCIPLE."

Mr. K. F. Nariman very vigorously opposed the amendment moved by the Minister for Local Self-Government. He saw in the amendment that a very mischievous principle was sought to be introduced. Mr. Nariman contended that by proposing that amendment the Government were trying to shift the responsibility from their shoulders on to the shoulders of the Local Bodies. He urged the House to throw out unceremoniously the amendment moved by Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and to accept the amendment proposed by Mr. Deshpande.

PROTECTION FOR THE UNPROTECTED!

Sir Cawasji Jehangir explained that the clause in the new Bill did not apply to Indian Factories Act at all. If any accident took place in such factories as were not governed by the Factories Act, there was nothing to safeguard them. The section under discussion was drafted with a view to protect the unprotected factories. The statement that Government were trying to throw off the responsibility from their shoulders was not, therefore, correct.

MISCHIEVOUS AND UNCALLED FOR.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav argued that there had been no cry from any quarters that the labourers of those factories specified in the amendment required any protection from the Local Bodies. The owners and labourers of those factories would certainly take care of themselves. According to the speaker, the amendment was really mischievous and uncalled for; if that amendment were carried the Local Bodies would get ample opportunities of harassing the people.

Mr. Deshpande's amendment to delete the proposed amendment to the original Act was then put to vote and was declared carried.

The clause 11 of the Bill which is an amendment of Section 92 of the original Act elicited merry and lively criticism. The clause lays down that the report of the auditor on each Local Board shall be sent to each Board concerned and to the Collector. Every Local Board shall publish the report and audit notes with the replies thereto in its administrative report and in a local newspaper selected by the Board.

GIVE WIDE PUBLICITY.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram moved an amendment to delete from the clause the words "and in a local newspaper selected by the Board" and substitute the words "copies of audit report should be sent to all the daily newspapers"

Speaking on his amendment, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram said that his idea was to give as wide a publicity to the audit report as possible. The report might not get proper publicity if it was published in only one newspaper with a limited circulation. He, therefore, wanted that the report should be published in all the daily papers. He was certain that

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CO-ORDINATION IN EAST AFRICA

PROPOSED FEDERATION

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE IN COMMISSION.

LONDON, July 19.

The n better co-ordination in East Africa, either a federation or some closer form of unification was stressed by Mr. Amery in the House of Commons, discussing the Colonial Office Estimates. He declared that nothing was being considered affecting the existing rights and position of Indian settlers as laid down in the Devonshire Pact, and one member of the Commission would be selected by Lord Birkenhead. He also hoped there would be representative missionary bodies to the interests of natives. He added the Commission would have to consider how native responsibility could be progressively built upon a higher plane.—Reuter.

(A message from Simla dated 14th inst. in this connection, stated that "an announcement of far-reaching importance regarding the proposal to set up a Special Commission of Inquiry to go into the question of the Federation of East and Central Africa is made in 'communique'".)

CEYLON CONSTITUTION COMMISSION.

TERMS OF REFERENCE UNDER DISCUSSION.

LONDON, July 19.

In the House of Commons Major Ormsby Gore replying to Col. Wedgwood said that the terms of reference of the Ceylon Constitution Commission was still under consideration and would be announced directly the arrangements for the appointment of the Commision and the personnel were complete. He hoped these would be available before recess. He thought the terms would be quite general and something in the nature of making recommendations for changes in the constitution. He did not think that details would be mentioned in the terms of reference and the exact wording was under discussion. The Commission would go out this cold weather and its report could be expected next session.—Reuter.

WORLD'S LARGEST DOCK

COSTS 8 MILLIONS STERLING

OPENED BY KING.

LONDON, July 19.

The King and Queen left Edinburgh yesterday on the conclusion of a ten day's visit to a memorable pageantry unprecedented in ancient capitals' history, amid remarkable demonstrations of loyalty and affection. Their Majesties received a wonderful welcome at Liverpool, to-day, when in the presence of 40,000 spectators the King opened the new Gladstone Dock the largest dock in the world which had cost eight millions.—Reuter's Special.

REACHING INDIA IN TWO STAGES

FORTHCOMING POSSIBILITY.

LONDON, July 19.

Paris.—The forthcoming possibility of reaching India overland, in two stages, namly, train from Victoria to Alleppo and aeroplane from Aleppo to Karachi, is foreshadowed in connection with the extension of the Simplon-Orient express to Asiatic Turkey by means of a special service of tenders across Bosphorous whence a bi-weekly sleeping car train will run to Aleppo.—Reuter.

TRADE OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPABLE OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

LONDON, July 19.

Replying to the loyal addresses at St. George's Hall H. M. the King said that the opening of the dock system marked the successful termination of the work testifying to the growth of Liverpool's trade which was capable of promoting still further development.—Reuter's Special.

VAN LEAR BLACK.

DUST-STORM COMPELS HIM TO RETURN TO BASRAH.

LONDON, July 19.

Basrah.—A fierce duststorm caused Van Lear Black to return half an hour after he had commenced his journey for Baghdad on Saturday. There was a slight abaitment of the duststorm to-night, and he will leave for Baghdad at four to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

NEW MENACE TO INDIAN FREEDOM.

"HOLY" ALLIANCE OF MEN "WITH A STAKE."

CRY OF "BRITISH CAPITAL IN DANGER."

WHO ARE THE INDIANS BEHIND THE MOVEMENT?

LONDON, July 20.

Sir Stephen Demetriadi, presiding at a specially convened meeting of the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce on the Indian Constitutional Reforms, said that Britishers had so much capital invested in India that they had a right to do all in their power to ensure that in the experimental and transitional period of self-government unwise measures would not be taken which might do irreparable damage not only to India but to Great Britain. The meeting was not political, but those whose interests were bound up with India's welfare were rightly anxious that any fresh constitutional changes be devised with full appreciation of the economic issues at stake, as also those which were purely political.

Colonel J. D. Crawford, Secretary, European Association, urged the necessity of organising into one great body those who had a stake in the country. The European organisations should develop through the means of a new body in closest co-operation with the Indian elements having interests and needs similar to their own.

Mr. Chartres, President, European Association, after noting the political threats of discrimination against British commercial interests urged the necessity of putting forward an all-India representation before the Statutory Commission.

PROPOSED PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE.

Mr. C. T. Allen, Cawnpore, said that prominent Indians were supporting the formation of a proposed Progressive League in most of the provinces. A certain number of Hindus and Mahomedans had been approached, and funds had been promised by a prominent Hindu, perhaps the wealthiest in the country. The wealthiest and influential Mahomedan and Englishman were Joint Treasurers and a banking account had been opened. The Royal Commission must listen to a body which claimed to represent both British and Indian trading interests, landowners and large and small property owners. The League's central office would be in Delhi or Simla with branches in each province. He had already approached a small nucleus of likely Indians and Europeans who, as paid staff, would be suitable for conducting the central and branch offices.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne M.P., Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Sir Charles McLeod, and Sir James Martin also addressed the meeting which was widely representative of British commercial interests.—Reuter.

BLACKETT AT BAY.

RESERVE BANK BILL DISCUSSIONS.

TRIUMPH FOR POPULAR PARTY.

THE BOMBAY UNDERSTANDING.

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill has a strenuous sitting to-day. The Committee sat longer than usual. It is understood the proceedings were lively and some of the points were much contested. The Committee divided on as many as four occasions. The honours of the day remained with the popular party, who won three out of the four divisions. The only division won by Government was on the amendment of Mr. Kelkar for minting into gold mohur of gold brought to the mint authority. The Committee disposed of to-day Sections 31 to 39 and were considering Section 40 relating to the allocation of surplus profits etc. when it rose for the day.

In Section 31 the point had been raised earlier that it took away the absolute right of the individual to be paid in rupee—rupee in exchange for notes. This point was not pressed this morning as it was considered that it may impede the replacement of rupees by gold mohur and also because Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya moved an amendment to add the words "Gold mohur rupee note etc." This amendment, it is stated, provoked an acrimonious discussion. Sir Basil Blackett contended that this went beyond the spirit of the understanding arrived at in Bombay over Section 48 which provides for the minting of gold mohur. Sir Basil, it is said, maintained that the understanding at Bombay was that while some gold mohurs shall be minted for the principle of it, they shall not be expected to circulate largely or to impose on Government to supply them in any numbers. It is said Sir Basil pointed out that, while the practical effect of the proposed addition of the words "gold mohur" would be nil as in the absence of the supply of such coins the bank was automatically released from the obligation to supply gold mohurs, it lacked the sting by enabling the critics of Government to say that the spirit of legislation was not being observed. The Finance Member appealed to the Committee not to make an alteration which had no utility beyond adding to stock criticisms of Government.

PERVERSE VIEW.

The Oppositionists contended that it was a perverse view to take of the amendment. The feeling in the country was distinctly in favour of gold currency and it was also the feeling of the Committee. If Government refused to co-operate in the task, it ought to rightly bear the odium for its obstruction.

Pandit Malaviya's amendment for the inclusion of the gold mohur in the forms of the currency in which the bank shall exchange notes was pressed to a division and carried by 12 to 10 votes.

THE BOMBAY UNDERSTANDING.

Discussion next ensued as to what really was the understanding at Bombay, Section 48 reads: "A gold coin" to be called a "gold mohur" may be coined at the mint for issue under the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council." The question was as to whether the words should be "may be coined" or "shall be coined." By 12 to 11 votes the Committee decided that "shall be coined" represented the Bombay understanding more clearly than "may be coined."

MINTING OF GOLD MOHURS.

Mr. Kelkar next moved an amendment to provide for the minting of gold mohurs on the tender of gold by the public. There was a brief but pointed discussion and Mr. Kelkar's amendment was lost by 12 to 9 votes.

The Committee next discussed at length Section 32 and 33 relating to obligation to sell gold. Two objections were taken to the provisions of this clause. The first was that there was no necessity for the bank to undertake the obligation to sell gold bullion outside India and the necessities of the situation would be met by providing for the sale of gold exchange.

FRUSTRATING OBJECTS OF CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The other objection was that by proposing to make gold bullion costlier at Bombay than at London, it was frustrating the object of the Currency Commission to ensure accumulation of gold in India by making it available to the public at par, while the exchange was at the upper gold point. The plea that double transport was charged on the ground of cost of transport of bullion and the remittance of its cost was considered as flimsy. It was pointed out that the difference in the rates of sale and purchase of gold by the Bank of England per tola was only about one and half pence while one tola of gold would cost in Bombay Rs. 21-11-3 as against the value of the tola of gold which was only Rs. 21-7-10. The difference of eight annas per tola was considered as the most effective method of discouraging the public from asking for the gold bullion.

PENALISING DELIVERY AT BOMBAY.

The oppositionists further argued that, while the ostensible object of the Section was to offer conversion on Indian currency into gold in India and thereby promote the establishment of an efficacious gold standard, the effect of the Section, as drafted in the Bill, would be to compel parties to ask for gold in London and not in Bombay. The object of the Section, it was contended, was to penalise delivery at Bombay and make the public ask for delivery at London and then to use it, as a justification for keeping India's gold in London. It was said that there was no analogous provision in any other bank of issue and that if the object was to prevent gold being asked for in Bombay, it would be more straightforward to provide for delivery in London alone. It was further pointed out that the Bank of England does not undertake to deliver gold in all the parts of the world, nor is there any provision authorising the Bank of England to collect twice the charges from the party taking delivery in London as from one who takes delivery in New York. As to the contention that the stability of the exchange may require transfer operations, it was said that the Bank may be empowered to sell gold exchange at gold standard countries permanently, instead of as an "interim" provision. After a considerable discussion, the Committee changed the title of Sections 32 and 33 from "obligation to sell gold" into "obligation to sell gold and gold exchange."

In sub-clause two of Section 31 providing for the delivery of gold in any gold standard country at the option of the purchaser and provided for delivery in Bombay. The Committee deleted subclause three of the section which provides for the sale of gold bullion outside India. The Committee, divided on the question as to whether the cost of gold bullion in Bombay shall be rupees 21-3-10 plus double transport cost or single transport cost. The popular view that it should be single transport cost if the recommendation of the Currency Commission is not to be frustrated was lost by 13 to 10 votes.

SALE OF GOLD EXCHANGE OUTSIDE INDIA.

In Section 33 the sub-clause providing for an "interim" effect only was deleted and consequential amendments were made providing for the sale of gold exchange outside India in place of the obligation to sell gold bullion which had been taken away in the previous section. The Committee also reduced the minimum quantity of gold which may be sold from 1065 tolas to 250 tolas. In the course of the discussion on this question it was pointed out by the members that the amendment successfully made in the ratio Bill by the Legislative Assembly for the purchase by Government of gold in quantities of 40 tolas has nullified by the regulation promulgated by the Finance Department that the minimum rate of Rs. 32 shall be paid as assaying charges. It is said Sir Basil explained that the assaying charges were the same whether for 40 tolas or 250 tolas or even more.

The Committee next adopted Section 34 relating to obligation to buy gold on the part of the bank reducing the minimum quantity from 1,065 tolas to 250 tolas. The Committee adopted section 35 relating to the suspension of reserve provisions and tax thereon, supporters of the fixed fiduciary system giving notice of their intention to advocate it in the Assembly. Section 36 exempting the bank from note tax was adopted without discussion. Section 37 providing for the assumption of powers of note issue by Government in certain circumstances was also adopted.

CASH RESERVES.

Section 38 regarding cash reserves to be maintained by the banks with the Reserve Bank had been discussed at Bombay. Certain clauses of that Section had been left to be redrafted in the light of the understanding at Bombay. Those redrafted clauses were considered. The redrafted clauses by the use of the word "may" left it to the option of the Governor-General-in-Council to include in the first schedule banks with three lakhs in capital and reserve. The Committee made it obligatory for all banks with three lakhs in capital and reserve by substituting "shall" for "may."

Section 39 relating to the agreement

(Continued on page 8.)

EDUCATE & UNITE

SUPPORT RT. HON. SASTRI.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE TO S. AFRICA.

BOMBAY, July 20.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President, the South African Indian National Congress, has handed to Swami Bhavani Dayal who is shortly returning to South Africa, the following message to South African Indians:—

"Dear friends: I am sending you the message of my affection by the hand of Bhai Bhawani Dayal, who is returning to South Africa after a long and serious illness, to continue his labour of love among the poor brethren of the community, on whose social and moral uplift and advancement so much of the future of the Indians in that country depends.

I would urge you once more as I used to do often when I lived in your midst, to feel, think and act as one heart, mind and strength, to be perfect in your unity in all your struggles and demands and undertakings. I would urge you again to look on yourselves as true and responsible citizens of South Africa with equal rights and duties in that beautiful land, which has for so many generations been your real motherland.

PLEA FOR WIDESPREAD EDUCATION

The highest token of love you can show towards India, your old ancestral country is by devoting your best energies and talents in making a fine moral and intellectual and economic contribution to the prosperity and progress of South Africa itself. This can only be achieved by widespread education among every section of the Indian community and by the recognition of the common brotherhood that binds every Indian, whether Colonial born or Indian born, irrespective of his status, vocation, creed or capacity. Every Indian should consider himself his brother's keeper and the guardian of Indian honour in South Africa. I hope that you will all give Mr. Srinivasa Sastri your loyal and loving co-operation in his difficult and delicate task in your behalf and interest. Your unity would be his chief source of encouragement and his best authority to speak and act in your name.

I send to each of you and all of you my love and friendship.

Your affectionate friend and president, Sarojini Naidu."—A. P.

INCREASED ASSESSMENT IN ALIBAG.

SATYAGRAH LEADER'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

POONA, July 20.

A public meeting was held yesterday evening under the presidentship of Mr. D. V. Gokhale, editor of the "Maratha" in the hall of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha when Messrs. Gharat, Gosavi, Dhalu and Shet Purshottamdas Nagardas leaders of the of movement for non-payment of increased assessment of land revenue in Alibag taluka of the Kolaba district described in detail the aims of the movement and its progress. It was urged by the President in his concluding remarks as also by the speakers that as the revenue authorities under the orders of the executive Government had defied the resolutions twice passed by the Legislative Council to the effect that no revision of the assessment of land revenue should be undertaken till the land revenue code was revised, the people in all the talukas in Maharashtra where increased assessments are imposed should refuse to pay the increased assessment as a protest against these aggressions on the authority of the Legislative Council. It is expected that a land assessment League will soon be formed to organise the movement.—A. P.

CRUISER PROBLEM IN NAVAL CONFERENCE

T HE IN STAGE OF INFORMAL VIEWS

LONDON, July 19.

Geneva.—Mr. Gibson, head of the American delegation to the Naval Conference, speaking to the pressmen, said the number of alternative combinations with reference to the cruiser problem were under consideration, but those had not gone beyond the stage of informal views. The whole range of the cuiser problem, and no question but that of the cruisers, was now being considered, and it was hoped that in the course of this consideration new ideas and new methods of approach would come to light.

The question of submarines which, Mr. Gibson declared, was another difficult matter, remained in suspense.—Reuter's Special.

SURPLUS OFFICERS SCHEME.

REFUSAL OF GOVT. OF INDIA FOR REINSTATEMENT.

LONDON, July 19.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to Sir Herbert Nield, Lord Winterton said it had been the general policy of the Government of India to refuse reinstatement to officers of the Indian Army who had retired under the surplus officers scheme. Lord Birkenhead considered that the policy had been in the best interests of the Indian Army, but the Government of India had been recently given an opportunity of reconsidering the licy.—Reuter.

EARNINGS OF S. I. RLY.

COCHIN & TRAVANCORE ASSESSED FOR TAX

AN EGREGIOUS ASSUMPTION

MADRAS, July 20.

An important point involving the sovereignty of the Indian States has been decided by the Income Tax Commissioner when orders were passed cancelling the income tax assessed on Travancore and Cochin States on the earnings of the South Indian Railway running through their respective territories. The assessment was made on the ground that the land over which the ine wos laid was ceded to the British Government and formed part of British India. The States contended on the other hand that the handing over of the land was only for a sepcific purpose and did not mean relinquishing other rights.

The Commissioner to-day cancelled the assessment on the ground that it could n be made in the name of the Agent of the Railway but otherwise, he reserved the right of the Government of India to assess the States in future if the Central Government wished to do so.—Free Press.

TARIFF BOARD & DEPUTATION ON VICEROY

AHMEDABAD MILL-OWNERS' MEETING

AHMEDABAD, July 19.

Seth Chamanlal Parekh, President of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association who was one of the deputation that waited on H. E. the Viceroy at Simla was interviewed by the Free Press representative.

Asked whether he thought the Viceroy would be able to prevail upon the Council to reconsider the decision regarding recommendations of the Tariff Board, Mr. Parekh did not answer the question directly. "I am not in a position," said he, "to forecast the decision with any amount of certainty."

To a question whether their Association contemplate any propaganda to educate popular opinion in this direction, Mr. Parekh said that a general meeting of the Association will be convened shortly and he will put a short history of the Simla deputation before the meeting and the matter about further propaganda or the action will be considered thereafter.—Free Press.

MR. PATEL OPTIMISTIC,

AHMEDABAD, July 20.

Mr. Gordhanbhai Patel, Secretary of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association and one of the deputation that waited on the Viceroy at Simla, who returned yesterday, giving his impressions to a representative of the Free Press of India, said that his Excellency would be able to create unanimity of opinion in the Executive Council when all cards have been frankly placed before him. He believed the interview has clarified the atmosphere and has also removed some misunderstanding in the outlook of Government and the Textile Industry.—Free Press.

FIRST MINISTERIAL DEFEAT.

(Continued from page 7.)

the daily papers were very eager to publish audit reports of the Local Bodies.

Mr. A. D. Sheth wanted the report to go even to the weeklies. His rider was accepted by the mover of the amendment.

Sir Ghulam Hussain held that the daily newspapers would not be interested in publishing the lengthy audit notes of the Local Bodies.

The amendment was lost when put to vote.

A POINT OF ORDER.

When clause 12 of the Local Boards Bill came to be disposed of a very subtle point of order was raised by Mr. L. M. Deshpande. The clause refers to the levying of the cess. Mr. Deshpande's contention was that any Bill affecting the revenues of the Government ought to receive a previous sanction of the Governor.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan argued that when a point of order of that kind was raised the discussion on the Bill ought to stop forthwith.

NO PERMISSION NECESSARY.

There was a good deal of legal hair-splitting in the House when Mr. Balak Ram, the Legal Member, informed the House that he had in his hand a letter from His Excellency saying that no permission was necessary for a Bill of that nature.

In view of this explanation the point of order was withdrawn.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT TO TALUKDARS.

A heated discussion then ensued on the amendment moved by Mr. Vamanrao Mukadam of Panchmahals. The gist of Mr. Mukadam's amendment was that so far as the levying of the Local Board Cess was concerned the Talukdari lands should be brought to the same footing as other lands. As the situation stood, the Talukdari were paying cess only on the 60 per cent. of the assessment value while the cultivators had to pay cess on the full hundred per cent. of the assessment value. Mr. Mukadam strongly objected to the preferential treatment given to the Talukdars.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, Mr. H. B. Munshi and many others spoke in support of the amendment which was carried by an overwhelming majority when put to vote. It was then incorporated into the body of the Bill.

Clause 13 of the Bill proved to be a very controversial one. This clause empowers the Presidents and Chief Officers of Local Bodies to take disciplinary actions, such as dismissal etc., against the Board's staff. An amendment was brought forward that the disciplinary powers should be delegated to the Presidents only. The views of the members were very sharply divided on the point. The supporters of the amendment advocated the principle of centralization of the administrative authority in the office of the President. Many members were forthcoming to speak on the clause when the discussion had to be adjourned till the next day.

The leader of the House announced that it was the intention of Government to take up the Improvement Trust Bill first and then the Bombay University Bill.

Mr. Noor Mohamad of Sind wanted the consideration of the University Bill to be postponed for a few days more as the copies of the Bill were circulated only very recently.

At this stage the House rose for the day. It is understood on good authority that the Government have no intention to take the Bombay Municipality Bill during this session.

BOLSTERING UP THE EXCHANGE.

DEFLATION IN CURRENCY.

FINANCE DEPT.'S STUDIED SILENCE.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, have addressed a lengthy letter to the Finance Department of the Government of India protesting against the attitude of the latter in not replying in detail to the letters sent to them by the Secretary of the Chamber and in refusing to give "reasonable information."

It is necessary to recapitulate the gist of the correspondence that has passed in order to show why my committee are unable to rest satisfied with your replies referred to by you, writes the Secretary of the Chamber.

On 15th April last I addressed you in reference to the deflations of Rs. 2 crores and Rs. 3.33 crores that had then taken place, and pointed out that since 1st April last even the plausible defence that Government had to do what they considered best, no longer held good after the passage of the Currency Bill which laid down what the Currency Authority had to do. My Committee, therefore, wished to know what sections of the Currency Act authorised the deflations above referred to.

A post card merely acknowledging the above letter was sent to me dated 21st April. On the 29th April, my Committee noticed a report in the press of a further deflation of Rs. 3 crores against "ad hoc" securities and addressed the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, asking him to be good enough to supply a copy of an official Press Note that may have been or was going to be issued on the subject. His reply of the 2nd May was that no press note had been issued in connection with the deflation of Rs. 3 crores referred to and that he was not in a position to give any information on the subject.

PUBLIC KEPT IN THE DARK.

No reply was vouchsafed to my letter of the 15th April and further deflations of Rs. 3 crores and 2 crores had taken place. My Committee were, therefore, compelled to address you once more on the subject by my letter dated the 16th May 1927 and said they wished to register their emphatic protest against the way in which the public had been kept in ignorance of measures of such very serious import to the trading community and of the policy underlying it.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PAPER.

They further referred in the same letter to the rumours that large blocks of 3 per cent, and 3 1|2 per cent. Government paper were being sold by the Imperial Bank on behalf of the Currency Department and asked if there was any truth in it, and added that, if true, they were amazed at the extremes to which Government was prepared to go to maintain its favourite ratio. They further pointed out that the 3 per cent. and 3 1|2 per cent Government paper in the Currency Reserve was of the same nature as the securities behind the fixed fiduciary issue of the Bank of England, and that they did not know of a single instance in the history of that Bank when such securities had been sold and the proceeds used to deflate the currency. Resort to such unusual measures not only showed the hollowness of the claim that economic conditions in India had adjusted themselves to the 18d. ratio, but led my Committee to fear a repetition of the conditions of the period 1893-98, when a similar attempt to bolster up exchange had led to a Bank rate of 12 per cent.

Reminders had been sent in connection with our letter of 15th April 1927 mentioned in para 2 of this letter and on 20th May the only reply vouchsafed to us was that "the Government of India did not propose to send any further reply to the communication in question beyond the mere acknowledgment already issued."

MORE INFORMATION UNDESIRABLE!

On the 9th June, Government was good enough to reply to the letter of my Committee about the suppression of the footnotes to the Currency Statement in which they said the information now furnished was in accordance with section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1923 and the Government was of opinion that it was not desirable to give more information. My Committee wrote back on the 17th June and asked why, after so many years, it was only now that it was considered undesirable to give more information that required by law and whether any special reasons now necessitated the keeping back of such information from the public.

"NOTHING DOING."

This was followed up with another reminder for a reply to my Committee's letter of the 16th May and my Committee regret to find from your letter under acknowledgment dated 24th June that you refer them to your letter dated the 20th May which means the Government do not propose to send any further reply to the communication in question beyond the acknowledgment already issued.

ENTRENCHED POSITION OF FINANCE DEPT.

It would appear from the above summary of the correspondence between the Finance Department of the Government of India and this Chamber that the Finance Department, has, since April last, taken up the attitude of avoiding replies to this Chamber's letters, wherever they found that they were being asked questions which were not convenient for them to answer. The persistence of the Finance Department in refusing to give the very reasonable information that my Committee have asked for, leads my Committee and, they are sure, the Indian Commercial community as a whole, to the only conclusion, that the Finance Department of the Government of India wish to take the fullest advantage of their somewhat entrenched position due to their bureaucratic power. I am, on behalf of my Committee, to request the Governor-General-in Council to reconsider your reply dated the 24th June, and send me a full reply to the four letters of the Chamber referred to above.

BLACKETT AT BAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

with the Imperial Bank was left to be considered with the Imperial Bank Amendment Bill.

ALLOCATION OF SURPLUS.

The Committee next took up Section 40 relating to the allocation of surplus.

It was pointed by the opposition that Government would be losing 3.9 crores representing the interest of the gold standard reserve and paper currency reserve assets with the transfer of these assets to the Reserve Bank. An undertaking was asked for that this loss of interest would not be pleaded by the Finance department as an excuse for the postponement of the cancellation of the provincial contributions or for the postponement of the reduction of taxation. Sir Basil Blackett was also asked to supply the Committee with a memorandum showing the effect on the Budget of the transfer of assets to the Reserve Bank.

SUPPLYING A TENTATIVE STATEMENT.

Sir Basil, it is said, pointed out the difficulty of estimating the effect on the Budget, as much would depend on the profits of the Bank, which in its turn, depended on many external factors which could not be foreseen at this distance of time. The Secretary of State, Sir Basil is declared to have said, asked for such a memorandum and he told him that it could not be prepared.

The members of the popular party replied by asking for an approximate statement and they declared they will not vote on this section, unless they knew even roughly what the result would be.

ESTIMATED PROFIT.

Sir Basil, it is understood finally undertook to supply a tentative statement of the possible effect on the budget. As to the undertakings asked for it is said, the Finance Member expressed inability to commit his future course of conduct. He, however, gave it as his view that the budget could be managed without any of the calamities apprehended by the Committee. He estimated the profit of the Bank in the first year alone at rupee five crores, which would yield to the Government rupees two and a half crores. If this expectation was realised it should be possible to manage for the balance of 1.4 crores without recourse to drastic action.

Asked as to what was to happen if his expectations were not realised, Sir Basil, it is said, remarked humorously. "I have booked my passage for April 6. I shall, in the event of calamities that you apprehend, materialising and my not being able to balance the budget without offending any of your conditions, sail on 2nd March and thus solve the problem summarily."

Notwithstanding constant divisions and the violent conflict of views the proceedings, it is said, were marked throughout by cordiality.—Free Press.

NO AGREEMENT EXCEPT BY GIVE AND TAKE.

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Sir Basil Blackett replyingto the points raised in the statement made by Mr. Anandji Haridas, Vice-President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, which body arranged an informal discussion with the Finance Member this evening, remarked it was undesirable that the Reserve Bank should be forced on the people. General agreement between Government and the popular party could not be obtained in regard to the terms except by give and take. If Government, he said, put the Reserve Bank Bill on the statute, it could be only by agreement and not by pugilistic fight.

Replying to the grievance made by the Chamber that their name was not included on the Boad of Directorate, Sir Basil said that it was simply because they came into existence recently.

BLACKETT STILL OPTIMISTIC.

Sir Basil expressed his optimism with regard to the stringency in the money market. He said all that had been accomplished by the action of Government was to prevent recurrence of the phenomenon prevalent last year during the slack season when there was more money than was needed. When the Reserve Bank Bill would come into being he hoped that big fluctuations between one season and another would cease, and he hoped the present disabilities to trade owing to seasonal fluctuations would disappear on the establishment of the Reserve Bank.

Referring to the Textile Industry he said the imposition of tariff necessarily would hit the consumer and this was no right time to impose additional burden on the consumer.

BANKING COMMISSION.

Replying to the suggestions for the appointment of a Banking Commission, Sir Basil thought, though the time was not ripe for such a Commission, after piloting the Reserve Bank Bill and consideration of the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, enquiry into the Banking position of India would be instituted.—Free Press

KHADI BRIDGE BETWEEN RICH & POOR.

WILL YOU FOLLOW ME OR NOT?

MAHATMAJI'S REPLY TO MYSORE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS

MYSORE, July 20.

Mysore poured out its thousands of citizens of all descriptions to-day to the filling of the whole of the maidan of the Town Hall on the occasion of presentation of addresses by the Mysore Municipality, District Board, Congress Committee, Kaiyar Sangha and Pramdaya sangha, to Mahatma Gandhi on his visit to Mysore city.

Replying jointly to the addresses Mahatmaji declared himself as an humble bridge-maker between sundered hearts of India's millions. Greater than Bhadravati Iron Works, greater than any mechanical engineering schemes was the bridge-making capacity of khadi and Gandhiji paid a tribute to the Maharaja of Mysore for recognising this great khadi bridge between poor and rich and spinning charkha himself in the palace. Mysoreans, said Mahatmaji, needed no greater or more illustrious example than this. Were they going to follow his example or not was the only question for Mysoreans.

Concluding, he pleaded touchingly for better treatment to khaiyars or Mysore in the name of country's progress and individual liberty. He also congratulated Mysore for its living harmony between Hindus and Mahomedans.—Free Press.

BENGAL'S FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

NATIONAL CHAMBER CONFERS WITH SIR BASIL.

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Important questions affecting the financial interests of Bengal were discussed at a meeting between Sir Basil Blackett and the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce this evening. The question of Howrah Bridge also cropped up in the discussion.

As regards the Reserve Bank Bill, the Committee expressed themselves in favour of State Bank which, they stated, with no share capital would be more beneficial to the country than Reserve Bank with share capital.

Pointing out certain difficulties in the way of a State Bank, Sir Basil is reported to have stated that private Banks, by virtue of the deposits they would make with the proposed Reserve Bank, would become practically its shareholders and might not like the idea of a State Bank.

With regard to the construction of the Howrah Bridge and Central Government's contribution to the same, Sir Basil is reported to have said that owing to technical difficulties, under Reforms, they could not make contributions for provincial purposes.

The Committee reiterated Bengal's claim on Export duty on Jute. Sir Basil said if the duty was maintained it must go to the Central Government as it was paid not by the producers but by the consumers.—Free Press.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

EFFORT AT LASTING SETTLEMENT.

ALL-PARTY MEETING IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, July 20.

A representative Conference of leading Hindus and Muslims of all parties is expected soon to meet, probably in Bombay, to discuss the communal problem and evolve a basis of settlement. The time is now considered ripe for such an attempt. Apart from the public pronouncements recently made in favour of it, the general disposition among the communities is claimed to be one of hearty dislike of the present situation and of whole-hearted welcome of any courageous remedy which may be proposed.

The Associated Press understands that efforts are being made to harness this favourable spirit and forge a lasting settlement of the problem. With this objective informal conversations are understood to be in progress in interested circles. The only question which remains to be decided is said to be with regard to the time when the Conference should be called, but it appears certain that it will not be put of till later than October next. The meeting of the Central Legislature in the meantime will provide several occasions for further informal interchange of views between the leaders.—A. P.

COMMUNAL TENSION AT BULSAR

BAN ON MEETINGS FOR 2 MONTHS.

BULSAR, July 20.

Owing to tension of feeling between the Hindu and Muslim communities here, the District Superintendent of Police, Surat, paid a visit and issued an order prohibiting all public meetings, for the next two months.

Consequent on the activities of the Arya Samaj workers, feelings have been somewhat roused in both the communities in Bulsar. After the departure of Swami Satyadev who delivered a series of lectures on Hindu Sangathan and allied subjects, Pandit Satya Priyaji, a recent convert to Hinduism at Bombay, addressed a huge gathering of Hindus and Muslims, on the greatness of Hindu Dharma. In the course of his lecture, he compared the Hindu and Islamic cultures and asserted that the former was superior to and wider than the latter. Thereupon, some of the Muslims present heckled him and put him a volley of questions The First Class Magistrate was immediately summoned when he ordered the meeting to be dispersed.

Additional police has been summoned from Surat to prevent further untoward developments.—Free Press.

SURAT RIOT CASES.

SURAT, July 20.

The 55 persons who were arrested in connection with the rioting that took place on the Shivaji Tercentenary Day, were placed before the Special Magistrate. The police stated that six more persons, who were required in the case, were absconding.

The Magistrate ordered the release of a Hindu who was arrested on suspicion.

Mr. Sinkhbhai Shaikh who appeared for the accused, applied for adjournment of the case till Thursday. Adjournment was accordingly granted.—Free Press.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED MURDER AT MAHIM

PEARL HAWKERS ON TRIAL.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Patkar, an aged father, his two sons and a nephew were put up on a charge of murder. A special jury was empannelled, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas being the foreman.

The Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Mr. De Sa and Mr. De Souza defended the accused.

Outlining the case for the prosecution, the Advocate-General said that Ibrahim Usman (25) and Jafar (20), Usman, both brothers, lived with their father Usman Noormahomed (55) and cousin Alimahomed (16) on the second floor of Jamma Chawl at Mahim. They were by profession hawkers in pearls. The deceased Rahim Gani lived in Khoja Building opposite the accused's chawl.

On 11th February last, the deceased's wife Fatmabai was looking out of her window when the first accused who was standing on the terrace of his building threw a four-anna piece at her. Catching her sight, the accused looked, winked at her and made some gestures. Fatmabai got angry and informed her husband, the deceased, about the incident. The latter then spoke to the land-lady of Jumma Building. She sent for the boy's father, accused 3, who promised to reprimand him.

The deceased then left and sat on a small parapet wall between the two buildings. The first accused went there, and the deceased remonstrated with him for his improper behavious towards his wife. The young man defied and threatened to make it hot for him to stay there. In the meanwhile, his father, brother and cousin arrived on the scene and they all fell upon the poor man; and assaulted him with a knife and sticks. The victim's wife came to his rescue, and raised an alarm whereupon, the accused ran away. The wounded man died on the spot. The accused were arrested in their rooms, and had their clothes stained with blood.

The case is proceeding.

QUESTION OF LEGALITY OF MARRIAGE.

FURTHER HEARING.

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court resumed further hearing of the action brought by Mulji Danji, a Cutchi Hindu youth aged 22, claiming a declaration that he was legally married to a 15 year old girl named Kasthurbai.

The defendants in the case are the girl and her mother Devkabai, both of whom deny the marriage altogether.

Mr. H. P. Amin, Advocate, with Mr. Motilal Setalvad, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Suraiya and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. G. C. O' Gorman, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Makanji Jathabhai Mehta, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw represented the defendants.

The plaintiff, further cross-examined by Mr. O'Gorman stated that Umarsey Nagsey had paid Rs. 1,500 to Meghji Hirji for him. Out of this Meghji paid Rs. 250 to witness, and told him that the remaining amount was spent for solicitors and other expenses. This was three or four days after witness had signed the settlement.

His Lordship:—Were you prepared to give up your claim to your wife for a small sum of Rs. 250?

Witness replied that he was a pauper and was threatened by the other side. Meghji had also held out the apprehension that he would be sent to jail if the case was proceeded with.

Further questioned, witness said he was on good terms with Manek Puja, the girl's father. He did not know of his whereabouts but he had reasons to believe that he was kept in hiding by his wife Devkabai, anticipating that he would be called to give evidence for the plaintiff. Witness had enquired about Manek Puja at the hotel where the latter used to take his meals, and was informed that he was taken away by his wife and daughter.

This closed the plaintiff's evidence 15 hours in the box.

The Court then rose for the day.

LONDON PROPERTIES

are insured only with British Companies.

Why not Bombay Properties look to

Indian Insurance companies?

RELIEF IN PERIOD OF SUSPENSION

PLEADER DADACHANJI'S APPLICATION TO HIGH COURT.

An application was made, before the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Madgaoker on the Appellate Side of the High Court, by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, a Parsi Pleader who was suspended for four years for professional misconduct.

Mr. D. F. Mulla, Advocate, appeared for the applicant.

Disciplinary proceedings were taken against Mr. Dadachanji under Section 25 of the Pleaders' Act. He was charged with having terrorised and obstructed the judges of the Small Causes Court in the administration of justice, creating scenes in Court, and such other unprofessional conduct. A Divisional Bench of the High Court had found him guilty and suspended him for four years in December 1925.

His subsequent revisional application having been rejected, Mr. Dadachanji appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council where he was advised that he should approach the High Court again for reduction of the sentence.

Accordingly he made the present application praying for a relief in the period of suspension.

Their Lordships intimated that they had not gone through the papers as yet, and postponed the matter till August 8.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

DISPUTE OVER MONEY DUE?

POLICE SURGEON'S EVIDENCE EXONERATES SUSPECTS.

A squabble over money matters which resulted in the death of a Hindu, was the subject of enquiry by the Coroner on Wednesday which however terminated abruptly. It appeared Narayen Harinath (35) was a toddy contractor and supplied toddy to a Parsi toddy shop-keeper at Poibawdi. As a bill amounting to Rs. 390 was overdue Narayen sent a notice to the owner of the toddy shop for immediate payment. Narayen was subsequently called at the toddy shop for payment, and it is alleged, when he went on Saturday evening for payment, Pirojshah Pestonji Kapadia, the cashier of the shop and Ganpat Narayen a servant, assaulted him with fists and kicks. Narayen went to the police station and lodged a complaint of assault against Pirojshah and Ganpat but as there were no marks of injury, he was referred to a Magistrate for process. Narayen also did not go to any hospital but died at his house on Tuesday evening.

ABRUPT CLOSE OF INQUEST.

The Coroner's inquest, however, abruptly came to a close after recording the above evidence in view of the evidence of the Police Surgeon, who was of opinion that there was an abcess in the kidney of the deceased and his heart was dilated. Death was, in his opinion, due to natural causes. Pirojshah and Ganpat who were placed before the Coroner as suspects were discharged in view of this evidence.

CHARGE AGAINST RY. TREASURER'S EMPLOYEES.

ONE RELEASED ON BAIL: TWO REMANDED.

Vinayak Laxman Bhatkhande (Pay-clerk), Sampatrai Pragraj (cashier), D. G. Parodkar (cashir) and J. A. Dhotiwala (pay-clerk) in the employ of Rai Bahadur Tricumchand Bhojchand, the Treasurer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Broad Gauge System, were again placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday by Inspector Raje and an application to remand them into custody for a further period against them upto August 3, as police inquiries were yet incomplete.

It may be recalled that the four persons were arrested on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 75,000 odd and were remanded into police custody pending inquiries.

The fourth accused was subsequently released on bail.

Mr. Gadkari, pleader, appeared for Parodkar the third accused and applied for his release on bail.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be release on a bail of Rs. 1,500 with a surety for the like amount, and remanded the other two accused into custody till August 3.

ALLEGED INSULT AND ASSAULT.

MONETARY DIFFERENCES.

One Kazi Yusuf Kazi Umar applied for a summons before Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, against one Heidernath for insult and assault. Appearing on behalf of the complainant, Mr. Kaderbhoy, counsel, explained that there were differences between the parties on monetary matters. On the morning of the 18th inst. the parties met in a tram car that was proceeding from Victoria Gardens to the Byculla Bridge when the accused became violent and abusive and struck the complainant with an umbrella, causing injuries. Passengers had to interfere and remove the accused. The complainant applied for process, which was granted.

HARTLESS CHAUFFEUR.

KNOCKS DOWN AGED MAN AND BOLTS.

JURY'S MILD CENSURE.

Abdulkader Samsuddin, an aged Mahomedan was standing near Sutar Lane near Abdul Rehman Street on the 4th instan when he was knocked down by motor car No. Z-5772. The sustained multiple injuries and was removed to a hospital where he succumbed to his injuries. The driver of the motor car after knocking down the man drove away the car, but a pedestrian had noted down the number and reported the matter to the police.

The Coroner's jury in recording a verdict of accidental death remarked that the driver ought to have taken the injured man to a hospital instead of driving away the car.

KILLING A COW OUTRIGHT.

EUROPEAN CHARGED.

Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon Police Court, has reserved judgment in a case in which a European, Mr. Dorkin, the Assistant Dock Master, at Mazagon Dock, stands charged with rash and negligent driving under the Code. Evidence was led to show that in the early hours of the morning of the 4th inst. the accused was driving his car along Frere Road, after leaving the Radio Club when he bumped against a cow, killing it outright. The tubes of the tyres burst, whilst the tyres left the wheel with the force of the impact. The animal dragged away to a distance 49 feet before the car could come to halt.

Put upon his defence the accused contended that he had been doing 15 miles an hour, and that owing to a smart drizzle the windscreen had been so obscured that he could not notice any object on the road. He denied that any constable had called out to him asking him to slacken speed. Judgment has been reserved.

ALLEGED OUTRAGING OF WOMAN'S MODESTY.

CASE ADJOURNED TILL 27TH.

Further hearing of the case in which Kharshedji Jamshedji Patel who is said to be the ex-Engineer of Kathiawad was charged with attempting to outrage the modesty of a domestic employee named Gunibai Pujia was resumed before Mr. J. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Fourth Court at Girgaon.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution while Mr. F. J. Patel appeared for the defence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Patel, Gunibai, the complainant in the case said that she was in the keeping of one Mangia and lived at Kamatipura. She had never stolen anything from the house of the accused. She denied that she lived in the area of brothels. Complainant then narrated how the accused had tried to outrage her modestry and how she had gone and reported the matter to the police.

When the case came up for further hearing on Monday, Mr. Patel applied for a short adjournment upto the 27th inst. which was granted.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.

An inquest touching the death of Krishna Shankar, a child aged three months, was held by the City Coroner on Tuesday.

It appears from the evidence that one night about three weeks ago the child was as usual sleeping with his mother. The mother heard the shrieks and on waking up found the clothes of the child in flames. A chimney (lamp without a globe on it) that was burning near the bed had been overturned causing the fire. The fire was put out immediately and the child was treated at home. But he died on Monday.

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

The situation at Bareily after the Moharam disturbances there is now reported to be quiet and no further assaults are reported.—A. P.

The report on the jails of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1926 shows that 89 prisoners volunteered for service in the Andamans and were transported. Four of them were females willing to marry self-supporting convicts there.—A. P.

THE PROSTITUTE PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 6.)

to escape legal technicalities, the same as in the case of drink-prohibition. Try to enforce social strictness and you will get physical violence. If you start wrong you cannot end right. If you plant a cactus you will not gather roses.

It is not oft that you see rich women throwing themselves in the way or arms of poor devils. If the police were more vigilant and if there were not so many procurers poor women from up-country would not be decoyed into Bombay as ninety per cent of the prostitutes are imported. If the spirit of combative competition and unlimited acquisitiveness disappear, many and many social evils will go, but not otherwise.

WANTED: CO-ORDINATED EFFORTS.

The Police, the Corporation and the citizens should co-ordinate and devote themselves to dig out the very roots of the age-old oak of evil in society, however hard the task may be and not merely periodically trim and prune the branches. Good and evil grow with the growth of a city. The prostitutes are more in evidence because of their having crossed the segregation borders without being challenged. It is said that there are five thousand Indian prostitutes in Bombay city alone and about one hundred fifty European women. Looking to the census population of Bombay the former is only 5|12 per cents and the latter literally nothing to speak of. Besides European, there are Jewish, Circasian, Yahudi, Japanese and a smattering of oher women. There is nothing to pick and choose between European and Indian prostitutes. Both tread the downward path to Hell for the dangers of both branches are the same. Only European girls travel downwards a little slower. This is due to their innate spirit of independence and to the fact that they are educated. Looks and beauty are the bane of their existence. They are exported and transmigrated all the world over in schools under the very eye and nose as it were of the powers-that-be—America and Britain not being exceptions. In civilised south America alone there are—so few (?) as five lakhs of prostitutes. Prostitution as a trade is plied on well-organised lines all over Europe the investment being no less than Three Crores of pounds. God forbid India follow suit!

UNWILLING VICTIMS.

Women don't become prostitutes of their own free will or voluntarily. They are forced into it by those who ply a free-trade in immorality under the very eyes and nose of our rulers. Most of the women that are abstracted and decoyed into Bombay are Hindu minors. They are the victims of caste zoolum and cruel and unbearable home treatment. The oppressors are mostly the mother and sister-in-law, the husband and not unfrequently step-parents, and guardians. Age-inequality in mariage, the system of marrying girls hardly out of their teens to men fit to be their grand-fathers, child marriage and the prohibition against widow remarriage are chiefly at the bottom of the mischief.

The Calcutta Immorality Traffic Act prohibits the land-lord from charging rents for houses let out to prostitutes. It would be well to consider if this prohibition could be introduced into the Bombay Prostitute Act. It should not be the monthly rent alone but the bar should be against any 'Pagdi' system or lump remuneration in advance direct or indirect. We have just been told that if the respectable inhabitants of a particular locality make an affidavit on oath before an Honorary Magistrate to remove brothels from their midst the Magistrate will forward the affidavit to the Commissioner of Police who will take steps to remove the prostitutes from that locality. But the question is where are they to go? Will rich Hindus and Mahomedans, merchants, shroffs, millionaires come forward to provide food, shelter raiment, and Rescue, and Work houses for the unfortunate victims of their communities?

"FLAME OF THE FOREST."

A THRILLING INDIAN NOVEL

TO BE PUBLISHED FROM THIS SATURDAY-

"Flame of the Forest," an Indianstory of absorbing interest by Alice Eustace, well-known writer of "The Make-Believe Lover" and "Cloistered Virtue" will be published every Wednesday and Saturday in the illustrated supplement of the "Bombay Chronicle." It is a story inspired by sincerity of thought and purpose, and written with a real gift for suggesting atmosphere and for deftly weaving the intricate web of a fine romance. The interest is so gripping that after having once begun no reader will be inclined to leave it till he or she has read it to the end. Do not miss your copy of "The Chronicle."

The story will be published from Saturday, the 23rd instant.

CENTRAL PROVINCE SETTLEMENT BILL.

(Continued from page 6.)

of settlements in this province and the trend of public opinion in this respect, it is but incumbent on the legislature to take up and consider all the operations regulating settlements in whichsoever Act or Acts they may or may not be contained and if it is seen that in the light of past experience changes or modifications are necessary there should be no hesitation in doing so.

A GREAT DEFECT.

The Bill, as will be seen, is absolutely silent on matters relating to Settlement procedure. All will grant that the procedure now in force requires to be amplified, altered and liberalised. On the whole, it will be seen that the object in view cannot be achieved without considering the subject of settlements as a whole as mentioned above. As the question of settlements is of vital importance affecting the well-being of the agriculturists of this province, it is urged that those interested should without any loss of time consider the problem and pronounce their opinions in emphatic terms on the various processes relating thereto. Moreover, in the consideration of such a vital question all political communal or party considerations should be given the go-by and hands united in making the Government yield to the wishes and expectations of the people. His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler's Government would also do well by taking a liberal and sympathetic view of the measure and conceding to the agriculturist classes their just due. In doing so His Excellency's Government will mark the beginning of a new era of the progress of agriculture in the Central Provinces. The Government in the past granted to the people very many concessions with a view to moral and material development of the people. What is their just due is now asked for by the agriculturist classes towards the same end. It is up to His Excellency's Government to take the agricultural industry of these provinces out of its present deplorable state and lead it on a line of progress by providing really beneficial measures relating to settlements which, to say the least, are the *sine qua non* of all agricultural progress. Lately, in such an advanced province as the U. P. the Government there in connection with a similar Bill agreed to grant very many generous and liberal concessions e.g., those relating to the extension of the term of settlement to 40 years, the reduction of the proportion of assets to be taken as revenue to 40 per cent, etc. However, since these fell far short of the demands and expectations of the people, the problem there still awaits solution. In this connection, I earnestly appeal to His Excellency's Government to take the most liberal and generous view of the measure and concede to the people only what is best for them.

In conclusion, it is expected that all concerned will approach the consideration of this very important subject with the interest it deserves.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 21ST)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CENCER.

If to-day is your birthday, you were born under the peculiar influence of still more peculiar stars and planets. You are a person of extraordinary intellect, superb energy and ability. You are fighting against heavy odds and encumbrances that Nature, in all her supreme wisdom, has thought it fit to impose on you, viz., of physical debilities and deformities. To be exact, your whole mortal frame (with the only exception of your soul which is made of steel) is made of the shapes and sizes of several vegetables and fruits. Nature, in her freaks, in your case, has out-Herodded Herod. For instance, to describe your anatomy to the whole world, let it be said that you have cauliflower ears, your nose is like the Mahableshwari potato, during the day, and like ripe red tomato during evening and night (after performing of sacred "spirituous", not spiritual, rites, or when suffering from nasal catarrh and cold). Your head resembles a red pumpkin on a shoulder which is just like a yam. Your belly is like a water-melon (after a full dinner when a holocaust of a hundred "puris" or a hundredweight of "basudi" is offered to the inner deity), or like a whole jack-fruit (before dinner). Your arms are exactly like that famous long serpentlike vegetable of the marrow species, (called in Gujerati 'pundole' or 'padwal' in Marathi), which in Neo-Esperanto, is known as "mar-cucumbra-serpenta-padwellia." This vegetable is much liked and eagerly purchased in Girgaum, Thakurdwar and Kalbadevi districts which are populated by legal and medical luminaries.

To cut the matter short, I must say, in passing, of your beatuiful eyes like onions or fingers as thick and scarlet as a "sweet potato". You are thus a pucca "vegetarian" in a sense, and not a mountain of flesh all round the body. In the vast circle of friends you are greatly admired. They will crack jokes at your expense though they will be generous to serve you with refreshments at their expense as a recompense for happy raillery. Your good humour will never desert you, even though the changing rupee and the drifting dollar will desert you so often in life, and will come back to you to make a short or prolonged stay with you, somewhat like the visits of your mother-in-law, again to slip out of your hands like an eel. At home you are a loving husband and a doting dad and there's nothing to be wondered at, since Nature has made you of the vegetable pattern in contradistinction to fierce, and fanatic blood-dripping model of meat.

VICEROY'S FORTH COMING VISIT TO BOMBAY

PROGRAMME OF ENGAGEMENTS

Two important events will mark the visit of H. E. the Viceroy next Saturday in Bombay which will be also the first of its kind in the history of India. The first function will be inaugurated by the Viceroy in the Central Telegraph Office a little after 5 p.m. in connection with the Indian Radio Telegraph Co. Ltd. whose Beam station will be declared open before a distinguished gathering. Hon. Mr. B. N. Mitra, will receive the Viceroy and will introduce to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the chairman of the Indian Radio Telegraph Co. The Viceroy in opening the Beam station wil send a wireless message to H. M. the King Emperor and a reply if received in time will be read before the audience. H. E. the Governor of Bombay will then thank the Viceroy for coming all the way from Simla to perform the opening ceremony. An album containing photographs of transmitting and receiving stations of the Company at Kirkee and Dhond will be presented by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola to the Viceroy. The pillars of these stations, it will be interesting to know, are 277 feet long and 90 feet wide or arm ways. This inauguration ceremony is in anticipation of the opening of the Radio Telegraph Co., for the public use the date of which will be announced later on. This company has to work in harmony with the British post offices and until a certain test is passed it would not be open for public use to send wireless messages.

The Viceroy and the Governor will then drive to the Apolla Bunder to declare open the Bombay Station of the Indian Broadcasting Co. whose chairman is also Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

6-30—Inauguration Speech by His Excellency The Viceroy.

6-36—Speech by His Excellency The Governor of Bombay.

6-40—Departure of Their Excellencies The Viceroy and Lady Irwin and H. E. The Governor.

"God Save The King-Emperor" by the Band of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Regiment.

RAID ON GAMBLING DEN.

KEEPER AND PLAYERS FINED.

On a charge of keeping a common gaming house, Kanji Hemchand, Pirbhai Dahya and Babaji Narayan were placed by Sub-Inspector S. B. Savant of the Princess Street Police Station before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday.

Mr. Savant stated that on the 17th instant at 1.45 p.m. the house of one Fakirlal Govindlal at Dhamji Street was raided by the police and fourteen persons were arrested for gambling with cards and money.

The Magistrate convicted the three accused on the charge and sentenced the first and the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30 and the third accused to pay a fine of Rs. 40.

One of the arrested persons turned an approver as he had been purposely sent by the police to play.

The rest of the 10 accused persons were charged with gambling and were convicted They were sentenced to pay a fine the amount of which varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.

ANOTHER RAID ON GAMBLING DEN

Sub-Inspector Savant of the Princess Street Police Station placed Mohanlal Umishanker and Vithalbhai Shamlal on a charge of keeping a common gaming house in Motishaw's Chawl, Sheikh Memon Street before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday. Eleven others were placed before the same Magistrate on a charge of being present in a gambling den for the purpose of gambling.

The police stated that bogus customers were sent with marked coins and after they laid the bets, the police officers who were waiting outside were signalled. The shop was raided and the 13 persons who were found there were arrested on searching the shop several betting slips, cash and the marked coins were found in boxes and drawers.

The hearing of the case was adjourned till August 1.

CHARGE OF ENTICING A MARRIED WOMAN

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

On a charge of enticing away a married woman, Raghavan alias Raghavchari a South Indian,, together with Sundrambal, was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, when the Police applied for a remand till the 27th instant.

It appears that Muthuswami, the husband of the woman, and a native of Conjeevaram had filed a complaint before the Magistrate at Conjeevaram that his wife had run away with Raghavan carrying with her some gold ornaments and valuables. They, it is alleged ran away to Calcutta and then came to Bombay. Muthuswami followed them to Bombay and on information, the Bombay Police arrested the two accused in Labori Mansion, Sandhurst Road, on Tuesday.

The Magistrate ordered them to be released on a bail of Rs. 200.

A Trivandrum report states that the Munsif's Court at Karunagapalle has been burnt down. The cause is at present unknown.—Free Press.

The Madura Municipality has resolved to use khaddar for uniforms to be supplied to its employees including the fire brigade staff.—Free Press.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

THE VOICE OF THE SIREN—ARGUMENTS AGAINST—ILLUTION. INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE—FACTORY & BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

BY KRISTODAS.

The danger to which I have been referring time after time is coming nearer and the Indian public and the commercial community cannot be too much on their guard against it. I refer, of course to the danger of the policy of Imperial Preference being foisted upon this land, despite the fact that it was once rejected by the Government of India themselves and that the Indian people have expressed their opinion about it in no uncertain voice time after time. The very fact that the Government of India took a very zealous care in trying to persuade the Assembly that the principle adumbrated in the Steel Protection Bill was not one of Imperial Preference showed that even they were afraid of openly preaching or adopting Imperial Preference. Unfortunately, through some of our own people yielding on the score of their principle with regard to the Iron and Steel Bill, the Assembly accepted that principle though indirectly. There was no doubt about the fact that the Iron and Steel Protection Bill favoured Imperial Preference and got it in by a side-door, when it was not possible to give it admission through the front door. Ever since that Bill was passed by the Assembly, the danger has been looming over our heads of a similar preference being provided for in the Report of the Tariff Board for Textiles, as also in any legislation that Government might propose to put their recommendations into effect. Fortunately the majority of the Taxtile, Board refused to see eye to eye with their Chairman, Mr. Noyce, and proposed an all-round increase of 4 per cent in import duties. Mr. Noyce, however, has a clear-cut scheme of Imperial Preference, proposing as he did duty only against Japanese piece-goods. Attempts are now being made in several quarters to show that if duties are levied only against imports from Japan, it would not be Imperial Preference. In fact the attempt comes to this; that Imperial Preference is attempted to be shown as not Imperial Preference. The "Times of India" has been carrying on a propaganda, both in a direct and an indirect manner, in favour of Imperial Preference and tries to prove by ridicule, sarcasm and even attacks on the opponents of Imperial Preference that this policy should not be taken up by Indians. Its claim is that the policy of Imperial Preference is opposed only by politicians of a rabid type. As a matter of fact, all the Indian commercial bodies, had the "Times of India" chosen to study their views, are against that principle as strongly as, if not more than, the so-called politicians. And yet it includes the Indian Merchants' Chamber in its attacks on the opponents of the Imperial Preference on the ground that "the opposition so loudly voiced by extremist politicians and often, through too superficial an examination by such bodies as the Indian Merchants' Chamber" The implication is that the Indian Merchants' Chamber does not examine such questions with that closeness of study and scuritiny which should be brought to bear upon such questions. Whenever, however, the Indian Merchants' Chamber or its representatives have spoken, it must have been surely after deep and mature deliberation, for by this time it has been shown that the Champer's views have never been superficial. The Anglo-Indian papers are welcome to refer to them as superficial, if they find these views to be antagonistic to their opinions or to the vested interests established in the land.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST.

The "Times of India" refers to the so-called arguments used by the politicians, viz "that as England's overseas trade is vitally important to her India could by presistent trade hostility force the hands of British statesmen to accept the nostrums of Indian extremist politicians a plan which would cost Indian consumers a great deal of unnecessary expense and coerce the statesmen not at all." There is a confusion here of thought and of different issues to a very large extent. The word nostrums used here is an index to the mentality of the writer, the mentality that refuses even now any recognition of the demands of Indian politicians for self-government both in political and financial matters. After referring to these as nostrums, the "Times of India," alleges that Imperial Preference is opposed just because such opposion might injure the trade of England. The opposition to the principle of Imperial Preference, however, does not follow merely this reason. The Imperial Preference is opposed because, as the Fiscal Commission put it, India is not a part of the British Empire, enjoying the same status as self-governing Dominions. Even the "Times of India" cannot refer to the Fiscal Commission and its reveced and far-sighted merchant statesman President as a body of extremist politicians.

ILLUSION.

The controversy which has arisen over the refusal of the Government of India to do anything with regard to the Report of the Tariff Board has shown that some people are succumbing already to the illusion that the Mill Industry will only be saved if Imperial Preference is introduced into the country. The only result of Imprial Preference, however, will be, that while England which is the biggest importer of piece-goods will get a practical monopoly of our trade foreign countries will turn hostile to India, and may claim that they will also levy exorbitant import duties on Indian commodities. If I mistake not, the "Times of India" and some of those Anglo-Indian papers wrote just after the publication of the Tariff Report against penalising Japan. The secret of all such arguments and discussions is that when nothing is wanted to be done, these critics and newspapermen take shelter under one plea or another for postponing the evil day. When the Tariff Report was published they first of all wanted to discredit even the minority report, thinking naturally that later on when it came to the majority report, they would get support even from the Government in rejecting it. So the minority report becomes discredited and then the battle is directed towards the majority report with the result that in the end neither the majority nor the minority report comes to be accepted. The "Indian Daily Mail" is one of those few Indian papers which are veering round to Imperial Preference. In a recent article it comments that even if the minority report was accepted, it would not be tantamount to Imperial Preference. In fact, its line of reasoning was the same as that adopted by Mr. Jinnah and others at the time of the Steel and Iron Protection Bill by the Legislative Assembly. I was sorry indeed to note that a publicist and Journalist like the Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail" should even flirt with the idea of Imperial Preference. Only a few days back the "Daily Mail" itself admitted that the Tariff Board majority recommendations, including the bounty on the higher grades of manufacture, were the minimum which would meet the needs of the Industry. Writing in another place with regard to the movement in which both Calcutta and Manchester have taken part to provide cheaper cloth for the people of India, it remarked "Cheap cloth for the poor people of India would doubtless gladden the heart of many, but the motive behind the present combine is open to grave suspicion. Neither the Manchester Millowners, nor the business combine at Calcutta are a philanthropic body eager to clothe the poor millions of India". It added "Hitherto Indian mills suffered from the handicap of Japanese competition. The Calcutta-cum-Manchester endeavour will, if it materialises, introduce an even more serious handicap" and yet the "Daily Mail" now would even support a proposal of protective duty only against Japan and let go Lancashire unhurt and unharmed. Those people who have been asserting that there has been no competition of Lancashire with Indian Mills have not unfortunately, appreciated the economic problem of the Textile Industry at all. I have taken care to point this out on several occasions that it is not merely the sameness of the pice or the sameness of the quality that constitute competition, but it is also the power both financial and political, of the competitor and the quality and the fineness of the fabries even though the price be higher, that constitute the real danger to the indigenous industry. Japanese imports are after all 8 per cent of the total imports of piece-goods, which means that Japanese goods supply hardly 3 per cent of our cotton requirements and yet we are seriously told that our competition arises mainly from Japan and not from Lancashire, which supplies almost 1|3 of the total Indian requirements. The voice of the Siren is captivating and enchanting. Let us see how far our Textile Industrialists remain immune to the influence of this voice and reject all sorts of compromises based upon any principle of Imperial Preference, however veiled and secret it may be.

INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE.

The Committee which has been sitting under the Chairmanship of Mr. Freke for almost a year has now submitted its Report. The Report is notable for some well-thought-out recommendations. The Committee are unanimously of opinion that the department should devote most of its attention to cottage industry and to small organised industries and leave the large organised industries to take such help or co-operation as they may from the Indian Trade Commissioner in London and British Commercial representatives in other countries or from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. Even with regard to small organised Industries, the Committee desire to emphasise their view that "in the near future, and until adequate budget provision can be made for expanding the scope of the department's work, it should concentrate upon assisting the small industries included within the general expression 'cottage industries' ". An industrial survey is recommended and such a survey will, I believe, do much to give us a very fair idea of the industrial progress or at least the industrial situation in the Presidency. The Committee has touched upon one of the psychological causes for the apathy to the Industries Department to be found among members of the Legislative Council. This is that members of the Legislative Council who generally hail from the agricultural districts are chary of giving any special help to the Industries Department, which they think is intended for industries as against agriculture. The Committee very pertinently writes that there is no such competition between industries and agriculture, as "most agriculturists have at certain seasons a great deal of spare time and if suitable sparetime occupations can be found for them, they will be enabled to increase their annual incomes considerably and so to raise permanently their economic status." They realise that the most important cottage industry in the presidency is that of handloom weaving. I am surprised, however, to read that the industry is viewed with disfavour by agriculturists in some parts at the present time. On account of handloom weaving being generally followed by "lower" classes, it was once not so much popular with the "higher" caste agriculturists. This prejudice, however, does not now exist, as it will be seen in several disricts that even the Brahmins have taken to handloom weaving without any hesitations whatever. The suggestion it seems was made to the Committee that the hardloom weaving must be placed under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Such a suggestion, however, would not find favour with either the Registrar or the Director of Industries, and the majority of the Committee have expressed their opinion that this would not be practicable. And yet, such are the vagaries of Government if my information is correct, already before the ink of the Report has dried, all the weaving schools and other paraphernalia are transferred to the Registrar of the Co-operaive Society. It is just like abolishing the Department of Industris, when the Council wanted it to be run with an Indian at its head—an issue to which Mr. Laljee Naranjee draws pointed attention in a strong para at the end of the Report. Some member must get the information at the forthcoming session of the Council as to whether weaving schools have been transferred to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and, if so, who is responsible for this step being takekn, when quite the contrary recommendation has been made by the majority of the Industries Committee. The Majority of the Committee have expressed themselves in favour of the Director of Industries being an Indian and have recommended several important functions being given to him. Mr. Laljee Naranjee has well commented in his note that it is surprising that there were about 14 items which were under the Control of the Director of Industries up to the time that Mr. Bell was in charge of the department and that these were reduced to about 3 or 4 when Mr. Bharucha was placed in charge. There is no necessity for any surprise. The surprise, in fact, would rather have been there if Mr. Bharucha had been given the charge of all the items entrusted to Mr. Bell. Surely the Secretariat Civilians cannot brook an ordinary Indian being treated as of the same status as a British Civilian!

FACTORY AND BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENTS.

The majority of the Committee, however, have hopelessly floundered with regard to the question of the administration of the factories and boilers inspection department. They have recommended that this department should be under the control of the Collector of Bombay. Sir Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Laljee Naranjee, however, have dissented from this view and have recommended in a vigorous note that these departments should be placed under the charge of the Director of Industries. The Industrial Commission recommends that these departments should be under the control of the Director of Industries and from a constitutional standpoint, the Muddiman Committee also recommended the same thing. The secret, however, is that the Factories and Boiler Inspectors who happen to be mostly Europeans do not like to work under an Indian Director of Industries and hence the proposal of the majority of the members of the Industries Committee for retaining the control under the Collector of Bombay who, it is fondly hoped, will continue to be a Britisher at least for some time to come. Some of these members who have now expressed this opinion were, it is said, in favour of transferring the control to the Director of Industries and wrote to that effect in the notes they submitted, but they changed their opinion at the time of signing the Report. Useful information on this score can be elicited in the Legislative Council. Sir Manmohandas and Mr. Laljee Naranjee have replied to all the arguments advanced by the majority and specially to some flimsy arguments advanced by Messrs. Johnstone and Spencer, representatives of the Factories and Boilers Department. These gentlemen were pleased to say in their examination before the Industries Committee that there was likely to be a friction between the Director of Industries and the Factories and Boiler Inspectors, as the former would look to the interests of industries and the latter would look to carrying out of operations of the Act. This is the first time that I hear of these Inspectors being looked upon as custodians of the interests of the working classes. The Collector of Bombay is a lay man and it would be anomaious to place him in charge of this department. In fact, as the minority members say the Director of Industries, through his intimate knowledge of industrial processes and contact with factories would be able more to appreciate the Rules governing the Factory Act than a lay man like the Collector of Bombay. The Council must insist upon such a transfer being made and must protest against the Reserved Department encroaching on the preserves of the transferred department.

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THE WEATHER

SEA MONSOON STRENGTHENS

SIMLA, July 20.

The Bab current is active over North Burma and Assam and has extended eastwards into Bengal under influence of a shallow depresion off Orissa coast.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has strengthened over the Peninsula.

The weather is disturbed in extreme north.

Ronfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central Provinces West, Konkan, Hyderabad, Malabar, and Madras Coast North and Local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Kumao and the Punjab Hills, The Punjab East and North, Rajputana East, Central India, Central Provinces East, Bombay Deccan, Coorg and Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Orissa, United Provinces and Baluchistan.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair three quarters of an inch, Victoria Point one and a half, Mergui and Amherst one, Diamond Island, and Bahmo two, Myitkyina one, Silcar five, Burdwan and Hadaribagh one, Jhansi nine, Dehra Dun six, Dalhousie and Fort Sandeman one and a half, Kotah, Mount Abu, Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Pachmarhi and Kanker three quarters, Chanda three, Jagdalpur one and a half, Ratnagiri one, Karwar one and a half, Parbhani three quarters, Gulbarga, Hyderabad and Hanaikonda one, Mercara, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Calingapatam one and a half, and Gopalpur three quarters.

Forecast:—An increase in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

20th July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period 1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct.	In .Ct
Colaba Point ..	0.15	44.70	34 13	31 67
Fort	0.90	51.13	37 71	42 44
J. J. Hospital ..	0.40	41.83	35 64	38 36

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 20th JULY 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Wednesday, the 20th July 1927, giving data for preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala has had 0.12" of rain and Delhi 0.80". Skies are lightly clouded over the west of the province and in general heavily clouded over the east. The air is locally more humid than usual. Minimum temperature was lower than usual at Ambala and higher at other stations; the maximum did not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 9.43" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is as usual. Temperature was below normal at Jhansi and almost as usual elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has had 0.41" of rain, Kotah 0.80" and Mount Abu 0.87". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the south. The air is more humid than usual in north and east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana; the minimum was higher than usual at Jacobabad only.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.49" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in Gujarat. Maximum temperature was below normal in Cutch and north Gujarat; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.80" of rain, Sangor 0.39," Hoshangabad 0.14", Khandwa 0.71", Akola 0.15" and Chanda 2.79". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is locally in excess in the west Central Provinces. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Akola and lower at Saugor; elsewhere temperature was almost normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.15" of rain, Ratnagiri 1.18", Marmagao 0.31" and Karwar 1.28". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86.0 deg. and a minimum value of 79.0, deg. both being 1 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0.14" of rain, Bijapur 0.10", Nizamabad 0.57" and Hyderabad 0.96". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Temperature was almost normal except at Hyderabad, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula as well as in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in the east Punjab, the west United Provinces, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 1.61" at Mangalore, 1.43" at Calicut, 1.37" at Cochin, 0.20" at Trivandrum, 0.53" at Masulipatam and 0.52" at Cuddapah.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely during next 24 hours.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Wednesday, the 20th of July 1927

STATIONS.	Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st. June to date	Rainfall Departure 1st June date	Temp. Max.	Temp. Min.	Humidity 8 hrs.	Wind Direction	Wind Velocity	Sky
Quetta ..	..	0.03	+0.11	94	62	20	W	5	0
Multan ..	..	1.55	—9.08	96	72	58	W	5	10
Rawalpindi ..	..	2.82	—3.87	88	68	72	W	5	10
Lahore ..	..	3.06	—7.06	92	70	58	W	5	10
Hissar ..	..	3.44	—0.45	94	68	52	W	5	10
Ambala ..	0.12	11.58	+3.07	86	68	72	W	5	10
Delhi ..	0.20	6.72	—1.80	90	70	62	W	5	10
Agra ..	..	5.33	—3.26	94	70	52	W	5	10
Mainpuri ..	0.01	9.76	+1.99	92	70	62	W	5	10
Jhansi ..	9.43	23.28	+11.48	86	70	72	W	5	10
Cawnpore ..	..	13.22	+3.54	92	72	62	W	5	10
Allahabad ..	..	13.31	+1.58	94	72	58	W	5	10
Jacobabad ..	..	0	—0.79	98	72	20	W	5	0
Karachi ..	0.01	2.33	—0.24	90	76	68	W	5	10
Sikaner ..	..	2.01	—1.45	96	70	42	W	5	0
Ajmer ..	..	1.63	—5.26	94	70	52	W	5	10
Jaipur ..	0.41	2.97	—4.62	94	70	52	W	5	10
Kotah ..	0.80	4 51	—5.19	94	72	58	W	5	10
Mount Abu ..	0.87	15.63	—2.42	84	68	72	W	5	10
Bhuj ..	..	5.79	—0.05	94	74	58	W	5	10
Dvarka ..	0.07	6.44	—0.38	90	76	72	W	5	10
Veraval ..	0.04	7.21	—0.62	90	76	72	W	5	10
Rajkot ..	0 03	12.20	+0.86	94	74	58	W	5	10
Bhavnagar Para...	..	6.76	—1.21	94	76	62	W	5	10
Surat ..	0.03	18.14	—1.14	92	76	68	W	5	10
Ahmedabad ..	0.08	16.86	+5.21	94	74	58	W	5	10
Deesa ..	0.05	5.91	—1.82	94	74	58	W	5	10
Neemuch ..	..	3.87	—5.89	94	72	52	W	5	10
Indore ..	0.49	8.57	—3.60	94	72	52	W	5	10
Jubbulpore ..	0.80	14.03	—4.29	94	74	58	W	5	10
Sangor ..	0.39	14.51	—0.84	94	74	58	W	5	10
Hoshangabad ..	0.14	14.78	—1.59	94	74	58	W	5	10
Khandwa ..	0.71	21.16	+10.30	94	74	58	W	5	10
Akola ..	0.15	12.93	+1.20	94	74	58	W	5	10
Amraoti ..	..	23.23	+10.67	94	74	58	W	5	10
Nagpur ..	0.07	26.23	+8.64	94	74	58	W	5	10
Chanda ..	2.79	36.29	+17.52	94	74	58	W	5	10
Raipur ..	0.09	18.45	+0.77	94	74	58	W	5	10
Bombay ..	0.15	44.70	+8.28	86	80	72	W	5	10
Ratnagiri ..	1.18	44.14	—7.52	88	80	72	W	5	10
Marmagoa ..	0.31	40.68	—9.79	88	80	72	W	5	10
Karwar ..	1.2	62.2	+1.60	88	80	72	W	5	10
Malegaon ..	..	9.34	+1.91	94	74	58	W	5	10
Ahmednagar ..	..	9.04	+1.73	94	74	58	W	5	10
Poona ..	0.03	8.51	—0.73	94	74	58	W	5	10
Sholapur ..	0.14	7.16	—0.42	94	74	58	W	5	10
Bijapur ..	0.10	3.99	—0.77	94	74	58	W	5	10
Do, 18th ..	..	3.89	—0.85	94	74	58	W	5	10
Belgaum ..	0.08	16.16	—2.21	94	74	58	W	5	10
Aurangabad ..	0.04	16.58	+7.26	94	74	58	W	5	10
Nizamabad (Indur.)	0.57	15 57	+3.85	94	74	58	W	5	10
Hyderabad ..	0 96	11.78	+3.16	94	74	58	W	5	10
Mangalore ..	1.61	78.33	+15.75	88	80	72	W	5	10
Calicut ..	1.43	62.25	+8.58	88	80	72	W	5	10
Cochin ..	1.37	45.87	+2 25	88	80	72	W	5	10
Trivandrum ..	0.20	48.93	+0.51	88	80	72	W	5	10
Colombo ..	0.06	10.63	—0.97	88	80	72	W	5	10
Masulipatam ..	0 53	11.51	+2.71	94	74	58	W	5	10
Bellary ..	0.06	4.26	+1.30	94	74	58	W	5	10
Cuddapah ..	0.52	7.97	+2.51	94	74	58	W	5	10
Madras ..	0.05	4.74	+0.46	94	74	58	W	5	10
Bangalore ..	0.04	5.47	+0.07	94	74	58	W	5	10
Coimbatore ..	..	2.32	—0.29	94	74	58	W	5	10
Trichinopoly ..	..	2.94	+0.63	94	74	58	W	5	10
Negapatam ..	..	2.13	—0.30	94	74	58	W	5	10

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20th July 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.696 inches (.014 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 39.674 inches (.053 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.038 .

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.0 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.0 degrees (1.3 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind 24 hours 287 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.15 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 12.18 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 44.77 inches.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

V. H. A. GANNY,

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Jutes:—There has been considerable acivity in speculative issues Howrah and Clive, and fluctuations have taken place with wider limits. Howrah after opening steady rose up to 57|8 and receded up to 55|4 closing steady at 56|4, Clive touched 48|12 falling back to 47|12 closing steady at 48. Nationals were throughout steady closing little easier at 36. The market at the beginning of the period was steady in sympathy with strong commodity market, but towards the middle sho declining prices owing speculative manipulations closed quite steady. There does not seem to be sound reasons for easier rates except the impatience of unloading holdings on account of undue rapidity of rise in speculative counters. Small value scrips were more or less steady, though Birla at one time touched 14|14 recouping towards the close, business being done at 16. Hukumchand were steady throughout the Week business being done in the region of 19|6. Presidency were a shade easier towards the close being offered at 11|12. Craig and Waverly remain neglected.

Among the higher issues Northbrook were a steady feature, business being done progressively from 66 to 68|8. Auckland were steady at 372, Lansdowne at 344. Barnagore had deals at 258, Bally at 314. Kamarhatty had keen buyers at 810 Kanknarrah at 575, Kelvin on rumour of Rs. 60 dividend were quoted at 985.

Dividends declared:—Belevedere 40 and New Central 40.

Cottons:—In this section Dunbar having dropped to 218 closed steady at 230.

Coals:—As anticipated in our last issue this week there was a very good enquiry for first class scrips of this section. Standard was the special feature which made a sharp advance from 52 to 55. Raneegunge and Burrakur were done at 33|4 and 17|14 and were in keen demand with buyers over. Union which were quoted Rs. 20 last week had good buyers up to 21|8. Equitable were also in good demand. The undertone is quite steady.

Tea Shares:—Business in this section was done at practically unchanged rates almost for all scrips.

Banks:—Except a few deals in the Imperial Bank and Central Bank shares at unchanged rates there was nothing worth recording.

Govt. Securities:—Market for this section though continues steady there is very little change in the prices except in the case of 4 per cent. New Loan which was done up to 89|12. 3 1|2 per cent Paper barely maintains the rate of 77|14.

Miscellaneous:—Engineering descriptions were a ood feature in the beginning of the week. Bengal Iron after touching 16|4 dropped by 14 annas closing at 15|6. Indian Iron and Steel touching 17|4 were easy at the close quoting 16|6. The reason for this drop is not easy to understand as the falling of prices in Tata Iron should have no bearing on these issues. Kumardhuby attracted a god deal of attention, business being done at 4|1 closing easier at 3|12. Marchall Sons were very strong market, rising from Rs. 4 to 5|4 closing at 4|14. Thoruveroft drew buyers at 2|6 and there were several deals at this rate. Burn & Co., were very steady at 340 (Dividend declared Rs. 20). Bengal Paper recorded business at 35|4. Bengal Telephone were easy at 13.

LINSEED.

London, July 19.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment re-sellers Jul/Aug £18/0/0
Shipment re-sellers Aug/Sept £18/3/9
Linsed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment sellers Jul/Aug £16/0/0
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Jul/Aug £18/15/0

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ews.—
Delivery paid . sellers Jul/Aug 31/7 1/2
Delivery sellers Sept.Dec 28/3

As fresh as if purchased in a London Pharmacy.

FRESHNESS in Fruit Saline is very desirable because a Fruit Saline that lacks freshness loses much of its sparkle and still more of its beneficial effect. There is no stale

Burgoyne's Universal Fruit Saline

on the Indian (or any other) market. Every bottle is as fresh as if purchased in a London Pharmacy. Little wonder so many fly to it in times of trouble

Sold by all Chemists throughout India.

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Dr. G. GAUNTERLET, Deputy Professor at the Faculty of Medicine at Bordeaux, Director of the Biological Laboratory in the higher study school of Paris, says

"He who has tried Mariani Wine will not stop drinking it."

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POONA LETTER

LOKMANYA'S ANNIVERSARY

FEEDING THE POOR AND STARVING.

(From Our Corresponsent.)

POONA, July 18.

The observance of the seventh anniversary of the death of Lokamanya Tilak made the last week in Poona an important and inspiring period. According to the Hindu Calendar the 15th of July is the date of his demise, and it is solemnly observed in Poona by various functions, the most notable of which is that of feeding the poor and the starving. For the last seven years, this is being very successfully done under the control of a Committee that is elected "ad hoc" every year by two energetic secretaries viz., Mr. A. V. Phadnis and Y. G. Kulkarni. About one thousand rupees are required for this purpose, which sum is collected in Poona by subscription. Tilak's thousand followers easily pay this sum in cash or in kind. The open space behind the Reay Market on that day presents a grand busy spectacle where serried ranks of poor people are liberally fed in quick succession. This year, scores of volunteers gathered together for serving the thousands of poor visitors and pay their tribute to the sacred memory of Lokmanya Tilak.

From next year, the organizers of this function have decided to put it on a firm foundation. It has been arranged that a permanent fund of Rs. 20,000 should be raised from local donors, the annual interest on which is expected to reach the figure of Rs. 1,000 necessary for the maintenance of this charitable institution. More than Rs. 10,000 have so far been promised, and there is not the least doubt that before the next anniversary comes off, the sum will be made up.

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

But the observance of Tilak Anniversary on the 15th is not a single episode of itself. By a curious coincidence, the fortnight beginning from the 15th instant and ending on the 1st of August covers three or four other anniversaries of leaders in Maharashtra, who may be said to have kindled and fostered the national awakening in Maharashtra during the last thirty years. To-day falls the anniversary day of Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi, who is held to be the father of Swadeshi in Maharashtra. On the 21st is the anniversary of the death of Prof. Bijapurkar who is known to be the father of national education in Maharashtra; and the 1st of August is to be observed as the Anniversary Day of Tilak's death according to the English Calendar. The celebration of these four anniversaries is held by the Poona public as the celebration of the rise of all-round nationalism in Maharashtra. For, Swadeshi, National education and national spirit which constitute the chief limbs of nationalism, were nursed by these three outstanding patriotic and somewhat prophetic leaders. It is sincerely to be hoped that the spirit that these ceremonies will rouse, will continue to induce Maharashtrians to a greater and greater endeavour for the uplift of the nation.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

In the matter of the by-election to the local Municipality from the Shanwar Peth Ward the expected has happened, and Mr. N. V. Joshi has been declared duly elected. He had certainly not been set up as a formal Responsivist candidate. But in his hand-bills and posters and manifesto he had freely described himself as a Responsivist in his views. On the contrary, his rival, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, never concealed the fact that he was a Swarajist. Unknowingly and even intentionally, the contest savoured of party colour, and it was fought out as such. Among the 900 votes recorded, Mr. Gadgil got only 77 votes less than Mr. Joshi. The triennial elections to the Municipality come off in the month of March next. The result of this by-election may be taken as a faint prognostication of the general election.

TEACHING SHOPKEEPERS HOW TO SELL

WHAT THEY DO NOT KNOW ABOUT NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

"Advertising in newspapers to-day is read with the same interest as the news columns, but thousands of manufacturers and shopkeepers do not know it." said Sir Charles Higham, speaking at the Regent Advertising Club, London, in mail week.

"Our shopkeepers, particularly small ones, do not study how to sell as they should. A real attempt to explain the great art of selling, by leading experts, will be made at the Advertising Exhibition at Olympia from July 18 to 23.

"One of the reasons of unemployment is that far too many people keep their money idle. The Americans may buy more than than they need, but that makes work for others and they work harder themselves so as to spend more. That is the main reason for America's prosperity."

WANTED MORE EDUCATION.

YOUNG BOHRAS' INITIATIVE.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Bohra Association was held in the Anjuman-I-Islam, Bombay, on Saturday evening, Mr. A. S. Tyebji presiding.

The annual report stated that the association was started by 18 members at a friendly gathering held at the residence of the founder-president, Mr. Amiruddin Shalebhoy Tyebjee on June 22, 1925, with the object of "bringing about social reforms amongst the Dawoodi Bohras and to secure their intellectual advancement". It had increased its membership which now amounted to thirty. The Managing Committee had up to now concentrated its attention mainly to the advancement of Education by granting scholarships to needy students, and, during the period under review about Rs. 1,600 had been received from friends, sympathisers and members of the association towards the Scholarship Fund.

The Chairman deplored the lack of education among the Dawoodi Bohra community. Although they were well-blessed with money a large number of it was misspent instead of being applied to the provision of schools, colleges, hospitals, etc. for the benefit of the community. It was the object of the association, he continued, to provide these institutions and to rouse the community to strive to obtain their most pressing and immediate needs and legitimate rights of education, reform and progress. The Chairman acknowledged donations received by the associations from members of the community and thanked the donors. Among them were Mr. Salebhoy Tyebji and Mr. A. T. Maskati, who had given Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively. He announced that he was himself contributing Rs. 1,000 to the funds to enable the association to subscribe the amount to the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund.

OUR AMBASSADOR OF PEACE--MR. ANDREWS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I think I am expressing the opinion of the general public irrespective of any party, political or otherwise, when I say and feel that the disinterested and patriotic services of Mr. Andrews with regard to our countrymen overseas in South Africa, undertaken when he was not in good health, and having helped greatly in contributing to the success of the Paddison and the Habibullah Commissions, deserve to be suitably and publicly recognised.

I propose that a public meeting should be called at the Sir Cowasji Jehanghir Hall within a day or two after his arrival so that he may have rested after the fatigue of a long sea voyage, so that he may feel the Indian public appreciate fully his labours which he so willingly and ungrudgingly gives to the Indians overseas, and even in India in looking after the interests and the welfare of Indian emigrants to distant British Colonies.

The Indians overseas are mostly Mohamedans in South Africa and I trust they and the leaders of that community will muster in large numbers to do honour to such a selfless patriot.

He has rendered a distinct service to the British Government and two important members of the British Empire in negotiating peace and goodwill between them, which, I hope, will lead in future to pleasanter and more profitable business relations between the two countries.

I have a great deal to say about this matter, but I will reserve same for the public meeting.—Yours, etc.,

TRAVELLER.

Bombay, July 16.

SEAMEN AND THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the request of the Seamen's Union, Dr. Peter Paul D'Souza, L.M. and S., Mr. J. P. Lobo, B.A., LL.B, interviewed to-day the Portuguese Consul General about the promises alleged to have been made by him to favour the amalgamation of all ranks of the seamen in Bombay.

The Consul vehemently repudiates that he ever promised to help the amalgamation of the Saloon, Deck and Engine Crews into one association. On the contrary he is of the definite opinion that the Saloon Crew should have an organisation of their own, independent of all the rest. The Consul has promised Mr. Joseph Baptista to help him to put an end to the troubles of the Saloon Crew which since his retirement from the Union have caused so much uneasiness to the police and have brought so great a misfortune on themselves. Every one knows that the one man who can save the situation for the Saloon Crew is their old and tested friend, Mr. Joseph Baptista, who saved them from similar troubles before.

The statement in the press was probably due to the imperfect understanding of the Portuguese language on the part of the correspondent. For nothing is more clear than the opinion of the Portuguese Consul on the subject.—Yours, etc.,

B. L. PEREIRA.

BOMBAY, July 17.

A Colombo message says:—The case in which N. Hiralal, jeweller, charged Mrs. Sadasivam with cheating in respect of jewellery was withdrawn as the accused paid money."—Free Press.

Daily Mishaps

QUICKLY soothing and splendidly healing, Zam-Buk is indispensable in every home. It is as good for injuries or for a simple rash as it is for serious trouble like eczema. Zam-Buk stops pain and irritation, prevents a wound going the wrong way, allays inflammation, and grows new healthy skin.

MAKE ZAM-BUK A DAILY NEED

As a first-aid and all round skin treatment Zam-Buk stands alone. Free from the rancid animal fats and coarse mineral drugs found in ordinary salves and dressings, Zam-Buk heals with the aid of Nature's herbs, in Nature's own way.

Dr. ANDREW WILSON, Ph.D., M.B., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., says—"Zam-Buk may be relied upon as a skin balm which possesses unique soothing and antiseptic properties. In burns, scalds, cuts and wounds, Zam-Buk exercises a special action on torn and severed tissues, keeping them clean and helping them to knit speedily together again."

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Grand Prize Scheme

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The "Bombay Chronicle" offers a cash prize of Rs. 10 every day, to its subscribers and readers who will give a correct answer or an approximately correct answer to each of the question published in our prize columns.

These questions will be published every day in the Prize column.

The Editor's decision will be final. The name of prize winner of the day will be announced in the "Bombay Chronicle."

The competition is not open to any member of "The Chronicle' Staff.

The following are the conditions for the entry :—

(1) Only those who are subscribers of the "Bombay Chronicle" or those who not being regular subscribers send seven coupons, each of which will be published daily, along with the answer, can compete for the prizes.

(2) All answers must reach the office on the day announced in these columns.

(3) All answers must be written in clear handwriting.

(4) The competitor must give his full name and address and, if he be a subscriber, must quote his bill number and if called upon must submit the receipt of subscription charges.

QUESTIONS YOU WILL HAVE TO ANSWER.

We give below a few sample questions and their answers :—

QUESTION :—
Will Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel be a member of the Royal Commission ?

ANSWER :—
Yes.

QUESTION.—
On what date will the Secretary of State make a definite announcement about the Royal Commission on Reforms ?

ANSWER :—
15th November 1927.

QUESTION :—
When will Mr. Horniman offer Civil Disobedience ?

ANSWER :—
He is not likely to do so.

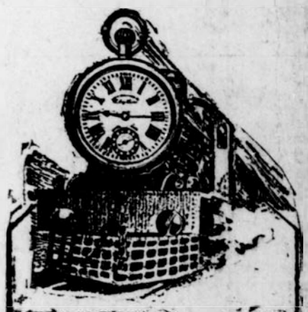
QUESTION :—
What will be the Dividend of the Central India Mills ;

ANSWER :—
Rs. 34 per share.

QUESTION :—
What will be the condition of the crop according to American Cotton Bureau's Weather Report to be published on the 8th August.

ANSWER.—
75·4 Condition 1,47,00,000 Bales approximate crop.

This prize Scheme will commence from 1st August, 1927.



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Eminent Mussalmans

This book is a welcome addition to the biographical literature now extant in India touching the lives and achievements of many Mussalman patriots who have in recent years contributed to the intellectual and social advancement of their countrymen. In the building up of our composite nationality Mahomedans no less than Hindus and Parsis have taken a leading part and an attempt is made in this volume to put on record not only the lives and doings of many leaders of Muslim thought in India but also to mark their distinctive contributions to the evolution of Indian polity and culture. Among such leaders have been reformers statesmen, judges, educationists, lawyers and politicians. Commencing from Sir Syed Ahmed, the story is brought down to this day.

CONTENTS.

Among the sketches in this volume are:—Sir Syed Ahmed, Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Badruddin Tyabji, Rahimtulla Mahamed Sayani, Syed Mahmood, Syed Amir Ali, The Aga Khan, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Ali Imam, Syed Hasan Imam, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, Syed Husain Bilgrami, Justice Shah Din, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Mahomed Ali Jinnha, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Hydari, and The Ali Brothers.

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